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Established 1887

U.S. Seeks to Block Soviet Interception of Telephone Calls

By David Burnham and Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—The Carter administration is by widespread eavesdropping on telephone conversations across the United States, is completing a top-secret plan to protect government and private calls from intrusion by powers, corporations or criminal groups.



Benjamin Levisch

U.S. Denies Request for Scientist

U.S. Is Honored at Conference

Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—A Soviet apartment building on a wide Lenin Prospect is being used by a sign, visible from a considerable distance, to read "Glory to the Great People."

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Premier Adolfo Suarez, left, at the first session of the new Spanish Cabinet yesterday.

Cites Concern Over Rights, Trade

Ceausescu Asks Stronger U.S. Tie

By Jim Hoagland

BUCHAREST, July 11 (WP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said that his Communist nation will continue to seek stronger ties to the United States despite his growing concern over the Carter administration's human rights campaign and threats in Congress to cancel special trading benefits Romania now has.

Controversy over human rights and the most-favored-nation trading status (which Romania gained from the Ford administration) could lead to a confrontation of views on fundamental problems and Romania's "not shut" the confrontation if it arose, Mr. Ceausescu warned Friday.

In a 90-minute interview granted to Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham, the President indicated in cautiously phrased remarks that cooperation with Washington continues to be a key element in Romania's efforts to loosen its ties to the Soviet Union.

While generally avoiding discussion of relations with the Soviet Union and his East European neighbors, Mr. Ceausescu offered a rare, biting criticism of a Soviet magazine's attack on Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo and his "Eurocommunism."

"The criticism leveled by the Soviet magazine was unjust and it is not in keeping with the kind of relations that should prevail among the Communist parties," Mr. Ceausescu said in response to a question. "Different views can always come up, but the debate should be carried out in a scientific, principled spirit."

Mr. Ceausescu has consistently opposed Soviet efforts to integrate Romania more closely into the Soviet-bloc economic and military networks, and he has staked out independent positions at international party conferences. But the Romanian effort has been a highly cautious one, aimed at not provoking the Russians, who withdrew their troops in 1958 but could reoccupy Romania at any time.

Moreover, Mr. Ceausescu has not attempted any of the domestic reforms that triggered the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Many foreign observers and some Romanians describe Mr. Ceausescu's one-man, authoritarian rule as the most tightly controlled regime in Eastern Europe.

Speaking with little animation, the 59-year-old leader said that recent moves such as the ending of formal censorship, the release of about 19,000 youths from jails in a loose form of local probation, and the forming of new workers' councils to run industry would prove "Romania with forms of democracy superior to the classical existing ones."

Obviously chafing under the implications of the Carter administration's emphasis on an international standard of morality and perturbed by the debate in the U.S. Congress about Romania's record on Jewish emigration, Mr. Ceausescu parried questions on these subjects and tossed back:

"You will not find here in Romania the type of freedom that exists in the United States. I have heard that a demonstration of former Nazis was permitted there under the Constitution. We do not regard this kind of freedom as superior. I don't want to criticize the internal situation of the United States. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Madrid Devalues Peseta, Links It to Tax Reforms

MADRID, July 11 (AP).—

Spain's new government announced the devaluation of the peseta today and coupled it with a series of tax reforms aimed at bringing the nation out of its economic doldrums.

Without specifying the new rate for the peseta, the government spokesman, Ignacio Camunas, said that it would be "realistic," a term financial circles said in advance meant a 20-35-percent devaluation.

The new rate was expected to be set when Spain reopens its foreign exchange markets, perhaps tomorrow.

Mr. Camunas told reporters at a late news conference after a Cabinet meeting chaired by Premier Adolfo Suarez that to have delayed devaluation would have put even bigger costs and sacrifices on the Spanish public.

Socialists Briefed

Mr. Suarez interrupted the Cabinet meeting to brief Socialist Workers party leader Felipe Gonzalez on the devaluation before it was announced. Mr. Gonzalez told reporters the government's economic proposals coincided with the Socialist's demands.

The government promised to repel its economic proposals with the leftist opposition that finished a close second behind Mr. Suarez' centrist coalition in the June 15 elections.

The government had suspended trading in all foreign currency earlier today amid reports that devaluation was imminent.

Newspapers said that Mr. Suarez decided on the devaluation over the weekend after his new economic adviser, Deputy Premier Enrique Fuentes Quintana, convinced him devaluation could not wait.

The peseta closed last week at 69.98 to the dollar.

Mr. Camunas said that the government of the Bank of Spain would explain tomorrow at noon the details of the new exchange rate.

The last devaluation of the peseta was Feb. 9, 1976, and lowered its value about 11 per cent.

"Imminent Devaluation of the Peseta," headlined the Madrid newspaper Informacion.

"The Devaluation Is Already Decided," said the headline in Diario 16. The paper said the devaluation would be between 20 and 30 per cent.

Tourists trying to change their dollars or other foreign currencies were turned away from cashiers' windows.

The order to halt the exchange of currency came from the Bank of Spain and affected the official money market as well as regular banks. Bankers said they did not know when the measure would be lifted.

Last week Mr. Fuentes Quintana announced that the economic program would be decided this week and that the government "does not want to hide the collective efforts and sacrifices that will be necessary to overcome the current economic difficulties."

Mr. Fuentes Quintana said then the government had a firm

belief in the market economy and in economic freedom, but the country was going to have to make sacrifices.

He forecast increased taxation, with the revenue used to insure a fairer distribution of national wealth.

Also, he said there would be measures to reduce the national energy bill, adding that the main cause of the economic trouble was the 1973 oil price increase.

The Suarez-Gonzalez meeting was the first since the 1976 start of the Franco era that a government had conferred openly with opposition politicians on planned measures.

Mr. Gonzalez was quoted afterward as saying that the plans appeared good. "It is in the interest of all of us that the government find a way out of the economic crisis," he said.

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Détente Caused Violent Struggle In Kremlin, Alleged Ex-Aide Says

This is the second of two parts of an article written for The Washington Post by Boris Rabbot, a Jew who says he was an adviser to a high Communist party official in the Soviet Union. Mr. Rabbot left the Soviet Union in March, 1976. Robert G. Kaiser, formerly The Post's Moscow correspondent, reports that of the 140,000 Jews who emigrated from the Soviet Union in the last decade, Mr. Rabbot seems to be the only one who walked comfortably in Moscow's power circles. Mr. Kaiser, who met with Mr. Rabbot, wrote that Mr. Rabbot could not offer irrefutable proof that his descriptions of Soviet policy and politicians are correct. Although some U.S. officials are convinced that Mr. Rabbot's descriptions are accurate, others have voiced the suspicion that Mr. Rabbot is in fact a Soviet agent, Mr. Kaiser reported. Still others suspect that he may be exaggerating the extent of his inside knowledge, he reported.

By Boris Rabbot

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The changes in Soviet society which détente helped induce were more substantial than the Brezhnev leadership anticipated, and they caused violent controversy within the leadership over internal policy strategy.

When they first came to power in 1964, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and his colleagues embarked on a conservative policy, rescinding the social, political and economic reforms initiated by Nikita Khrushchev. Mr. Brezhnev even allowed a partial restoration of Joseph Stalin's tarnished image. Apparently, he felt he could restore the international prestige of the Soviet government if he could bring back some of the order and discipline of Stalinist times which Mr. Khrushchev had allowed to crumble.

This was especially clear in the economic field where the Brezhnev leadership decided to abandon all flirtations with decentralization of the enormous, unwieldy economy. These leaders were not ready to accept the opinion of many unofficial experts that the real cause of Soviet economic problems was excessive centralization and its consequences—the absence of initiative at lower levels, disinterested workers, low-quality production, etc.

Premier Alexei Kosygin and some others in the leadership favored internal reforms, particularly decentralization, to improve the economy. But Mr. Brezhnev led the Politburo in the opposite direction. Their decision to overrule Mr. Kosygin on this issue became an important reason for Mr. Brezhnev's ultimate support for détente.

This was the case because Mr. Brezhnev and his supporters had decided that the economic crisis could be dealt with by aid (credits and technology) from the West, instead of internal reform, which seemed too risky to them.

Trade to Keep Status Quo
In other words, Mr. Brezhnev and his allies wanted trade with the West to allow them to avoid any alteration in the domestic status quo. Thus, Soviet détente doctrine contained both a peaceful goal (increased East-West trade and cooperation) and a military threat (Western aid was meant to allow the Russians to sustain their high level of arms spending).

According to Soviet economists with access to secret statistics, the major reason for the Soviet Union's economic difficulties is the fact that 60 per cent of Soviet enterprises are engaged in production for the armed forces. This creates an acute shortage of consumer goods and mass poverty among the people.

If credits and most-favored-nation status had been granted while the Russians preserved their economic status quo, the result would have been a freer hand for the Soviet leadership to maintain or expand arms expenditures.

As it turned out, Mr. Brezhnev had miscalculated. He was banking on Henry Kissinger's repeated assurances that Richard Nixon, his position strengthened by improved Soviet-U.S. relations, would ensure passage of the trade bill granting credits and most-favored-nation status. The official transcripts of the Brezhnev-Kissinger tête-à-tête show that Mr. Kissinger repeatedly assured Mr. Brezhnev that Mr. Nixon was a reliable partner who knew how to keep his word.

Mr. Brezhnev's real mistake, however, was not so much that he trusted Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon, but that he believed the

United States would give him trade benefits despite his reactionary domestic policies. Understanding the U.S. political mentality has long been a problem for Soviet leaders and the experts who advise them. I recall how, only a few days before Mr. Nixon's resignation, Mr. Brezhnev's chief foreign policy adviser, A. Alexandrov-Agentov, believed that Mr. Nixon could easily survive his Watergate difficulties. Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues were even unprepared for congressional approval of the Jackson Amendment, which barred credits and most-favored-nation status unless the Russians allowed freer emigration.

Mr. Kissinger put the emigration issue subtly in his negotiations with Mr. Brezhnev. He spoke of giving Russia credits and trade privileges as compensation for the "brain drain," i.e., the loss of educated Jews to Israel, or as payment in advance for mutual trust. Despite its glossiness, this formula was seen by Moscow as thoroughly exemplary.

But Sen. Henry Jackson proposed a cruder bargain: Credits and trade for a fixed number of Jewish bodies. In Moscow, this appeared to be a crude insult, not only to conservatives, but even to liberal, pro-détente elements. As Alexander Sholepkin, Mr. Brezhnev's most serious opponent in the Politburo in 1974-75, argued at the time, to make a deal with Sen. Jackson on his terms would amount to accepting the selling of human beings, an unacceptable affront.

In the end, political dikeheads in Washington who supported the Jackson Amendment were unconsciously helping their conservative counterparts in Moscow by giving them a cause around which to unite to defeat the Brezhnev doves.

Every Soviet leader's sneeze may not be important, to paraphrase Mr. Carter, but it is extremely important to know what caused "illnesses" of the sort Mr. Brezhnev suffered from December, 1974, until April, 1975. In fact, that illness was partly a real health problem, partly a political virus. After the passage of the Jackson Amendment and the furor created by publication of Mr. Kissinger's letter to Sen. Jackson, in which the Secretary of State promised on Russia's behalf that more Jews would be permitted to emigrate, Mr. Brezhnev's political position deteriorated, as did his health. He retreated to his palatial dacha in Zavidovo, outside Moscow, and passed the word to his colleagues that, if they felt it was time for him to retire, he would do so.

Mr. Sholepkin, meanwhile, began lobbying his colleagues. The former head of the KGB took the position that Mr. Brezhnev's détente had failed and it was time for a new course.

Mr. Sholepkin suggested that a new Soviet policy could be signaled to the world if the Soviet Union sent "volunteers" to Portugal, on the model of Soviet aid for the republican side in the Spanish Civil War nearly 40 years before.

Mr. Brezhnev, operating from his dacha, tried to counter Mr. Sholepkin. Probably with the help of others, he came up with a compromise idea—the use of Cuban troops in Angola.

Eventually, Mr. Brezhnev and his compromise prevailed. The Politburo accepted the Angola idea, and, on April 16, the Soviet press announced that Mr. Sholepkin was retiring from the leadership. Soon afterward, Mr. Brezhnev's "illness" ended, and he re-emerged in a public role.

So the real response to the Jackson Amendment was not the

Soviet government's renunciation of the 1972 trade agreement which followed adoption of the amendment, but rather the adventure in Angola.

The Soviet reaction to the Jackson Amendment was the first crisis of détente, from Moscow's point of view. The abrupt collapse of the dream that significant economic aid would be forthcoming from the West and the increasing impact of Western ideas inside the Soviet Union intensified the struggle between "hawks" and "doves" in the Soviet leadership.

The second crisis in détente for the Russians seems to have occurred early this year. It was brought about, I believe, by Mr. Carter's first hard-line gestures on the issue of human rights. Mr. Carter's decision to send a letter to Andrei Sakharov through the U.S. Embassy, and then to meet personally with dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, was perceived by the Soviet leadership through the filter of stereotyped Communist ideology and the historical traditions of the Soviet revolution. Through that filter, President Carter's moves must have looked ominous.

Carter Compared to Lenin
Mr. Brezhnev and his apparatus may see Mr. Carter as somehow comparable to Lenin in the early 1920s, when he addressed opposition movements in other countries over the heads of their leaders, hoping to set off a worldwide revolution.

Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues may see Mr. Carter as a Bolshevik of the Leninist type, but in his case the goal is not revolution, but the imposition of the U.S. standard of freedom all over the globe, including in Russia.

If the Soviet leadership saw the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger policy as defensive and benign, they now apparently perceive the Carter administration's policies not only as punishment for Soviet violations of détente in Angola, but actually as the rejection of détente as it has been understood.

Mr. Carter's human rights offensive must have seemed in Moscow a continuation of the spirit of the Jackson Amendment, and as a result, Mr. Carter has probably confirmed the opinion of those groups who felt from the beginning that the United States sought to impose an unacceptable degree of liberalization as its price for détente with Moscow.

It appears that a new coalition converged behind a new, more conservative policy. Only such a coalition could result in the present active struggle against the previous "damage" caused by Western influences.

Evidence of that struggle is easy to find in the renewed (though more subtle) jamming of Western radio stations, confiscation of dissident literature, reduction of emigration, recent renewed harassment of Western exchange students and new obstacles in contacts between Western journalists and Soviet citizens. Linking dissidents publicly to the CIA also helps engender a fearful atmosphere.

Mr. Brezhnev has now reached a political dead end. He had wanted to use détente to strengthen the international authority of the Soviet regime and to improve the domestic economic situation.

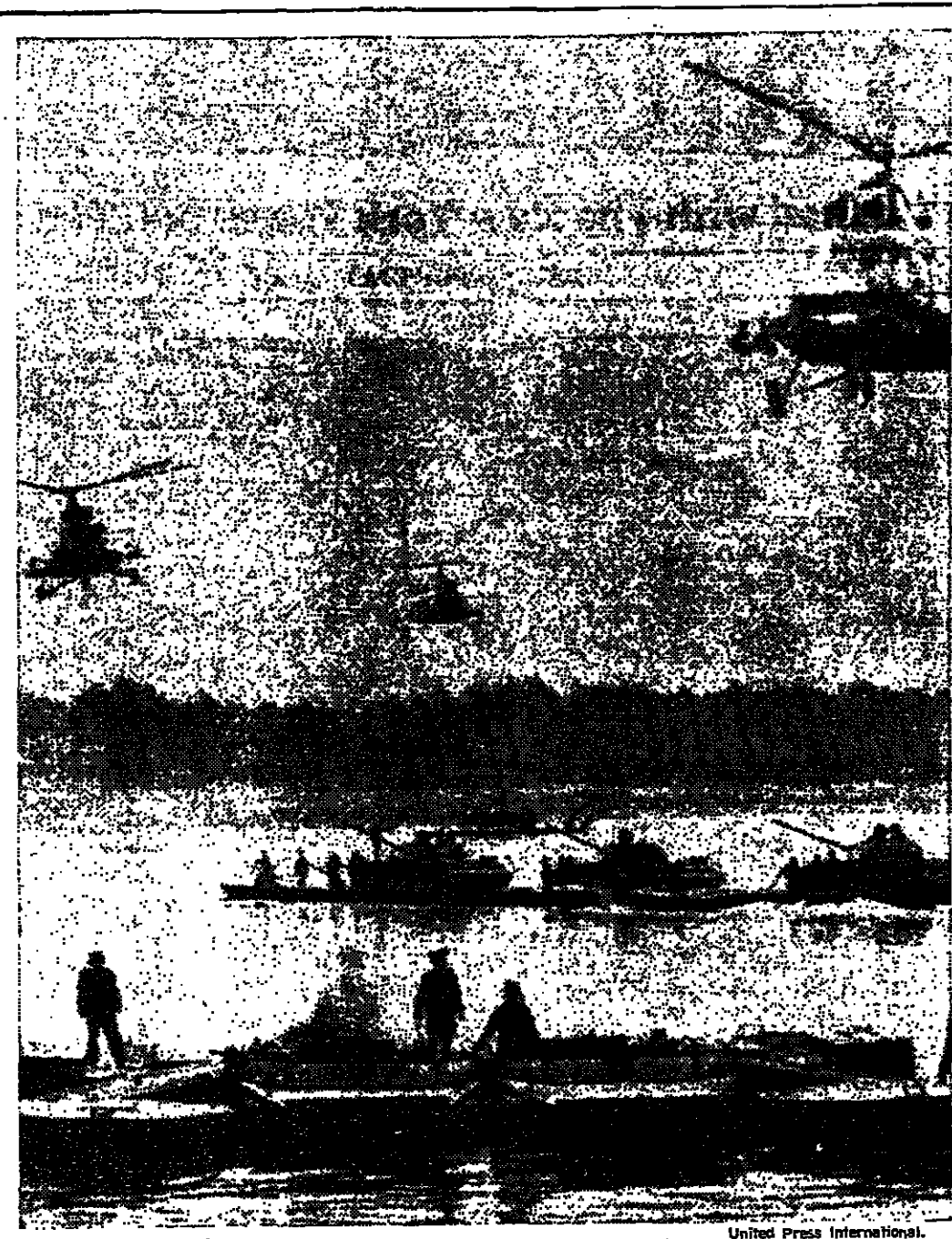
Now Mr. Brezhnev has two remaining alternatives. He could acknowledge the failure of his détente policy, but the intensification of repressions that would follow would sooner or later condemn him to a premature death at the hands of the moderate centrists. Or he could accept the new U.S. definition of détente, which seems to demand more liberalization within Russia as the price for economic help.

Tragically, the majority of the present Politburo is incapable of bold political action. No matter what policy reformist Politburo members would like to pursue, they cannot expect to see these reforms consummated during the short time left to them. Of the 14 Politburo members, nine are over 70, three are over 65 and only two are under 60.

The aging Politburo favors the status quo, not reform. They wanted détente so they could avoid rocking their own boat, but found themselves instead on a rather choppy sea. To calm the waters, they have looked backward toward conservatism, trying to strangle their own offspring, détente.

This revival of conservatism has already given us the Angolan adventure and delayed the signing of SALT 2. If the U.S. government does not soften President Carter's hard line on human rights, the Soviet government may adopt an even more conservative position.

The ultimate irony may be that conservative policies in no way lead the Soviet Union to a solution of its basic problems. Because of the chaos of Soviet management and the unsophisticated state of the Soviet economy, the Soviet leaders—either this generation or the next—will have to find ways to limit the arms race and arms spending, even if they don't really want to.



SOVIET MANEUVERS—Soviet troops supported by helicopters started week-long maneuvers in the western Ukraine yesterday near the Romanian and Polish borders. Pravda announced that West Germany, East Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were invited to send observers under terms of the Helsinki agreement.

U.S. Seeks to Block Phone Spies

(Continued from Page 1)
puter, transmitted over telephone lines and decoded by a computer at the other end. The NSA is testing this system in 100 government offices. This method, one source said, is the most secure but also is vastly expensive.

The New York Times obtained a memorandum, dated June 30, 1975, that was prepared for Mr. Ford by John Eger, then acting director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, on what he called "telephone espionage." Mr. Eger advised Mr. Ford that "the potential for such monitoring raises concerns related not only to U.S. security, but also to the privacy and confidentiality

of personal affairs and business dealings, and effective functioning of our economy."

In November, 1975, Thomas Reed, then director of telecommunications and command and control systems in the office of the secretary of defense, said in a little-noticed speech to civic clubs in Sacramento, Calif., that interception of calls "is a simple and straightforward matter for the underworld organizations, blackmailers, terrorists or foreign power."

"Modern computer techniques," he added, "make it possible to sort through that traffic and target conversations fairly easily."

Last June, former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller warned

in a speech: "They [the Russians] can and do invade the privacy of U.S. citizens by listening to telephone conversations within the United States and throughout the world."

"Electronic intrusion in the business and private lives of American citizens is not only possible, but it is being done," he said.

According to intelligence sources, the Russians pick up domestic calls from their Washington Embassy, United Nations offices in New York, vacation residences on Long Island and in Maryland and from a residence in the Riverside section of the Bronx. The Russians are reported to have listening posts at trade consulates in San Francisco and Chicago.

Intercepted calls, these sources said, are transmitted to a computer that may be in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, where they are sorted. U.S. officials said that foreign agents have developed economic profiles of the United States by listening to bankers talking to their biggest customers, grain brokers exchanging information and computer manufacturers talking with suppliers.

According to one official, there is speculation that the Soviet government may have been able to complete its large purchase of U.S. grain a few years ago partly by using information obtained through eavesdropping on Middle Western grain brokers.

Such potential business uses of microwave eavesdropping pose the threat of a fundamental erosion of communication privacy. "What might happen to the New York Stock Exchange—and even the national economy—if a fair number of investors became convinced the exchange was not working fairly because some corporations had obtained inside information by listening in on the operations of other corporations?" one government official asked.

Many Soviet scientists privately express sympathy for U.S. colleagues who faced problems similar to their own. Dr. Levich said he has no idea why the Soviet authorities still refuse to let him emigrate, but he believes it may simply be because of their chagrin at losing a scientist of his prestige.

"To let me and my wife leave to attend the Oxford conference would have been a graceful way of letting us emigrate," he said. "That they did not let us go must be taken as a very bad sign for the future."

Gave Up Prestige

In common with Andrei Sakharov, Valentin Turbin and other scientists here who have fallen from favor, Dr. Levich said he is often asked by officials, including those of the KGB, how he "could have been so foolish as to throw away" his prestigious position in Soviet society.

Levich said scientists in the Soviet Union enjoy relatively large salaries and have many perquisites beyond the reach of the average Soviet citizen.

"As a Jew, I felt a strong sense of identity with the people who fought the six-day war," Dr. Levich said. "But beyond my original reasons for wanting to leave, it has now become a question of professional life and death."

"I am not a political person, and I have never made any political criticism of the Soviet Union. We just want to leave, to work, and we want the same for all other refuseniks [Jews denied permission to emigrate]—the most modest of all human rights."

Stronger Ties to U.S. Asked By Ceausescu in Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

but I want to say that we are not going to allow such freedoms here."

A short and compactly built man with wavy silver hair, Mr. Ceausescu spoke through an interpreter and paused frequently to consider his words. Seated near him were his principal foreign affairs advisers and top officials of the Romanian Communist party, which he heads as secretary-general.

He returned repeatedly to Romania's stability and fear of interference from outside. The President wore these concerns into detailed discussions of the Helsinki accords of 1975 and the Belgrade preparatory conference to study the implementation of those accords.

While Romanian officials will not discuss the topic, diplomats in Western Europe feel that the Romanians see the Helsinki accords, on relations and exchanges between states and on human rights, as vital international leverage for them in keeping the Russians from snuffing out Bucharest's independent approach to foreign affairs.

Asked about the Carter administration's statements on human rights, Mr. Ceausescu immediately linked them to the Helsinki accords. He implied that the human rights campaign endangers the Helsinki and Belgrade efforts and threatens the ability of smaller countries to maintain a position of action from the superpowers.

"The way in which these matters [human rights] are being approached today is in a certain respect contradictory to the very spirit of the Helsinki documents," he said. "They run counter to the established course of observing each country's independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations... In Helsinki, one starting point was precisely the observance of each people's right to solve their problems as they saw fit."

"We are not shunning discussion or even a confrontation of views on the fundamental problems that separate the existing social systems. But we believe that the priority at present is to do everything we can to find ways of further cooperation."

In a pattern that reflects to some extent his nation's approach to superpower politics, where the Romanians have never moved in opposition to vital Soviet interests, Mr. Ceausescu used his remarks to align Romania's stand on the substance of the Helsinki accords closely with that of the Soviet Union, while suggesting some support for U.S. views on procedure.

He emphasized what diplomats call Helsinki's "Baskets 1 and 2," which cover economic, technological, scientific and cultural exchanges among nations without regard to social systems. He skipped quickly over the "Basket 3" provisions on human rights and freedom of movement.

The Romanians want the full Belgrade conference, which will be convened later this year if the preparatory talks succeed, to set out future provisions for implementing Baskets 1 and 2. The United States is seeking a review of the lack of progress on human rights.

The dispute over most-favored-nation trade status and Jewish emigration seemed to trouble Mr. Ceausescu even more than the rights question.

Romania was the only Communist nation to be granted the special tariff privileges of most-favored-nation treatment under the Nixon and Ford administrations. Mr. Ceausescu established good personal relations with both former presidents.

The current problems stem from an amendment to the 1974 Trade Act that Congress passed in an unsuccessful effort to force the Soviet Union to allow more Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel or to the West. The law rules out trade preferences for any country that restricts emigration.

An annual waiver can be granted if the White House and Congress agree; and Congress is holding hearings on the Carter administration's request that Romania be granted a waiver, as it has last year.

Independent diplomatic observers feel that the Romanians have established a credible record on emigration, and Israel, which evidently does not want to endanger the good diplomatic and economic relations it has with Bucharest, has never pushed Bucharest on the issue.

Last year Jewish emigration

dropped to 2,000, half the figure, as applications appeared to decline. The Romanians deny that they may come under attack in Congress. Mr. Ceausescu also left no doubt that pride and his view of fate have been wounded.

Having to seek waivers frequently is not likely to be a sense of stability and encouragement to our mutual coalition," he said, adding that Romania and U.S. companies concerned that whatever agree to today may not be a month from now.

Any withdrawal of favored-nation treatment brings into question the existence of agreements between Romania and the United States. Romania's development place without this treatment it could continue without "useless discussions" on a nation and most-favored-nation status are leading not toward progress but to new of such tensions.

Despite these concerns, relations with the United States, Mr. Ceausescu endorsed a trade agreement under Romania will buy coal and in a West Virginia mine, a his country was preparing more investments in it and for "U.S. ventures Romania."

The President's defense recommendation was the statement on the subject, issued by an East European of state. A book by Mr. Ceausescu was sharply attacked by a magazine Noyve (New Times) last month. Romanian party's ne Scintila, foreshadowed Mr. Ceausescu's comments with a gently criticizing attitude.

"It is quite normal emergence of a new not as 'Eurocommunism' heated debate. There parties that like the no; they certainly can adopt our part, we stress the importance of taking a accordance with national realities in countries and with a achieving a democratic formation of the society, way to socialism," Mr. Ceausescu said.

"In Western Europe existence of antagonistic classes or groups require that represent such class said when asked about trust between the pl Western European C parties to allow other function and the party rule in Eastern E the Soviet Union. "The appearance of classes rep transformation of a ne actor which requires term process. It is he how this will happen? Europe."

Romania's single-par allows pluralism, he Formal censorship of it newspapers, books, art, media was ended last emphasized.

"The responsibility and expression has to be the people who work said of the media. w time to be controlled loyalists. "Each is resp what he writes and guarding of the inter nation."

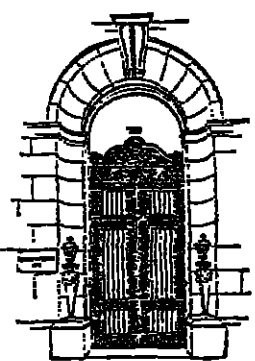
Mr. Ceausescu also b his decision to release offenders and put t supervision at their schools. "We have dec to put anyone under 11 on," he said of the refo under 21 cannot be unless they have murder," he said.

Backs Right to BUCHAREST, July Mr. Ceausescu suppo the right of Commu to map out their pol at a party gathering day. It's natural that center in the internat nist movement as anyone."

He said that histor tions made it inevitab ferent opinions might that no party was lik "independent" in its rel other parties. On th Mr. Ceausescu said, must display "maxi sideration" for other p tions.

The President was a congress of 11,000 party officials.

Clash in Turkey ISTANBUL, July 1 Two persons were kill wounded today in a tureen supporters of ical parties at Sivri eastern Turkey, police



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

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U.S. to Build New Facility For A-Fuel

Carter Clears Plan To Enrich Uranium

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—President Carter has decided to build a new uranium enrichment plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, using new technique called the gas centrifuge process, the government announced today.

The plant will cost an estimated \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion and will increase the U.S. capacity to process nuclear fuel by almost 100 percent, officials said.

Mr. Carter's decision was announced by Robert F. Fri, acting administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration, which manages the nation's three uranium-enrichment plants.

Mr. Fri said that construction on the new plant is expected to start near the end of next year. The plant is expected to begin operation in 1982 and reach full production in 1985.

The expansion of the facilities will permit the United States to provide enrichment services for new nuclear power plants in the United States and abroad.

The ERDA said that the expansion would "reestablish international credibility for the United States as a supplier of enrichment services, thereby assisting the country's international objectives."

The statement referred to Mr. Carter's policy of discouraging construction of plutonium-producing "breeder reactors" throughout the world in order to limit the potential spread of nuclear weapons.

70 Arrested In Major U.K. Labor Clash

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—Eleven thousand pickets and 4,000 police battled here today as Britain's ugliest trade dispute escalated in violence and numbers.

Eighteen police and 11 pickets were injured and 70 persons were arrested as militant leftists staged the biggest show of strength so far in the 10-month dispute.

The dispute centers on union recognition at Grunwick Processing Laboratories Ltd., a north London film-processing plant. It is turned into a full-scale ideological confrontation between the left and right in Britain.

The numbers of police and pickets facing each other today is the largest since the dispute began in August 1976.

Miners, engineers, white collar workers and about 800,000 copies of the book not stay long in print, but it sold about 800,000 copies and established his reputation.

His other works included "The Unexpected Universe" and the autobiographical "All The Strange Hours."

Dr. Eiseley attended the University of Nebraska as a zoology student, dropped out to travel the country aboard freight cars and later returned to Nebraska to major in anthropology.

He received masters and doctorate degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.



DISCOVERING THE PAST—Soviet scientist examining remains of 12,000-year-old baby mammoth that was recently found in Magadan mines in eastern Siberia. The almost perfectly preserved body is the first of its kind to be discovered.

Bills Would Speed Efforts to Organize

Carter and Labor Said to Agree on a Package

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—President Carter has agreed to support organized labor's effort to revise U.S. labor laws to make it easier for unions to organize.

Source in both the administration and the labor movement said today that the White House and the AFL-CIO have reached agreement on the main points of a labor law package, which the President will probably propose Friday in a message to Congress.

The agreement reportedly was reached after weeks of negotiations in which the AFL-CIO agreed to drop a number of controversial proposals, which would have been politically difficult for Mr. Carter to support.

Among them was the union's long-sought goal of repeal of section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, the provision that allows states to ban labor contracts requiring all workers to join a union.

World Speed Elections

The labor law proposal, the AFL-CIO's top legislative priority, would make it easier for unions to organize and get collective bargaining agreements, by speeding up union election procedures. It also would impose stiff penalties on employers who violate labor laws.

Union organizers contend that employers, by stalling, can reduce union support by the time an election is held.

The business lobby, encouraged by its earlier defeat of a labor-backed bill to expand union picketing rights, has said it plans to fight labor's program.

Obituaries

Anthropologist Loren Eiseley, 69, U.S. Expert on Evolution

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP).—Dr. Loren C. Eiseley, 69, the world-renowned anthropologist, is dead.

Dr. Eiseley, a native of Lincoln, Neb., died after undergoing surgery Saturday at University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

He was associated with the University of Pennsylvania for more than 30 years, and at the time of his death was Benjamin Franklin Professor of Anthropology and curator of Penn's University Museum.

He was an expert on Darwinian theory and human evolution.

The first of his 11 books was "The Immense Journey," a collection of essays about man and nature.

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Home Bombed, U.S. Black Dies In Gun Accident

AKRON, Ohio, July 11 (AP).—A black man, reportedly subjected to 2 1/2 years of racial prejudice in his white neighborhood, accidentally shot and killed himself as he ran after the persons who fire-bombed his house over the weekend.

Carl Watson, 28, his wife Lynn and their 10-year-old daughter were the only blacks on their block in the Chapel Hill District of this Midwestern industrial city. Acquaintances said that the family had been the victims of racial hatred and harassment since they rented their house.

A bottle filled with gasoline was tossed onto the Watsons' porch shortly after midnight Saturday, police said. By the time Mr. Watson got outside, the roof was aflame.

His wife said that he ducked back into the house and grabbed a handgun before pulling her out the rear of the house. Their daughter, Misty, was with relatives overnight. As Mr. Watson ran around the house, investigators said, he shot himself in the leg and bled to death before he could get hospital treatment.

His wife said that he ducked back into the house and grabbed a handgun before pulling her out the rear of the house. Their daughter, Misty, was with relatives overnight. As Mr. Watson ran around the house, investigators said, he shot himself in the leg and bled to death before he could get hospital treatment.

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Hundreds Jam Texas Church to Hear French Archbishop

By Bill Curry

DICKINSON, Texas, July 11 (WP).—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist French archbishop, yesterday blessed a small white Spanish-style Roman Catholic church here for a parish that, like the archbishop, is defying Pope Paul VI on church practices. Hundreds of persons attended the rite, and others had to stand outside the church.

The morning ceremony, according to the Rev. Hector Bolduc, the parish pastor, was the first church in the U.S. traditionalist movement to be consecrated on behalf of Catholics who follow the 17-year-old archbishop.

Dickinson is a middle-class suburb southeast of Houston. Persons attending the services, mostly white but including some blacks and Hispanic-Americans, came from as far away as Florida.

Tridentine Mass

Archbishop Lefebvre, who on June 29 ordained 14 priests trained in the church's traditional liturgy in defiance of the Pope, celebrated the old Tridentine (Latin) Catholic mass, outlawed since the mid-1960s, shortly after blessing the church and its altar. Then, despite having been stripped of his priestly functions by the Pope, he distributed communion, including first communion, for a group of young children.

The Vatican and the bishops don't give the true Catholic faith, don't conserve the true Catholic faith," Archbishop Lefebvre told the congregation in English. This, he said, was "very, very, tragic. How many bishops, how many priests, how many sisters have undone the Catholic faith?"

"That we cannot accept. We want the Catholic faith," he said, adding that the Pope and the church's bishops offered a "second-hand faith."

The consecration of the Queen of Angels Church by such a figure as Archbishop Lefebvre was a stunning capstone to the 600-800 parishioners here who since November have been renovating and restoring a building that had been abandoned for three years.

It was, according to Father Bolduc, purchased from the Houston-Galveston Diocese by a third party under the guise of wanting it for "commercial property." The pastor said the church would become "the center for the entire Southwest traditional movement," if not for that of the United States.

"Now we have a real church to go to instead of a meeting hall," said Father Bolduc, whose 14 priests travel to cities across the South, Midwest, West and Mexico to teach the traditions abandoned in church liberalizations.

The traditionalist movement, embodied in Archbishop Lefebvre's Society of St. Pius X, has about 100,000 followers in the United States and "several million" worldwide, according to Father Bolduc.

First Public Appearance

For Archbishop Lefebvre, whom the Pope has threatened with excommunication, it was the first public appearance since his June 29 ordination of the 14 priests. "We must fight against all things that destroy the... Catholic faith and the religion," Archbishop Lefebvre told the congregation.

Periodically, Archbishop Lefebvre's celebration of the mass was punctuated by the knocking and door rattling of those bolted outside the church, the faithful and curious for whom there was no room inside.

The mass, a solemn display of Catholic pageantry and symbolism, brought "grace to the people," Father Bolduc said.

True Faith? Felt

Teresa Brown, 27, whose child, Brandie, 7, received first communion from Archbishop Lefebvre, said: "That was the way I was raised and that's the way I believe it. In my heart, I feel this is the true Catholic faith."

She and her husband, Jim, three years ago gave up their local church and its liberalized ways. "We just didn't get our fulfillment," she said. Mrs. Brown said that it wasn't so much the masses in English as the general relaxation of traditions in confessions, masses and religion training that disturbed her. Asked if any single thing drove her from her church, she said: "N I say no," but the trumpets and guitars in mass had something to do with it.

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Conservative Decries 'Second-Hand' Faith

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True Faith? Felt

Teresa Brown, 27, whose child, Brandie, 7, received first communion from Archbishop Lefebvre, said: "That was the way I was raised and that's the way I believe it. In my heart, I feel this is the true Catholic faith."

She and her husband, Jim, three years ago gave up their local church and its liberalized ways. "We just didn't get our fulfillment," she said. Mrs. Brown said that it wasn't so much the masses in English as the general relaxation of traditions in confessions, masses and religion training that disturbed her. Asked if any single thing drove her from her church, she said: "N I say no," but the trumpets and guitars in mass had something to do with it.

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'Partly For Political Grounds'

Carter Bars Alaska-Japan Oil Swap

By Warren E. Weaver Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—President Carter has decided against attempting to sell Alaska pipeline oil to Japan in exchange for oil more readily available to the East Coast and Middle West.

S. Africa Police Kill Two Blacks

PRETORIA, July 11 (UPI).—Police killed two blacks and wounded a third when villagers looted a police vehicle that was carrying a black to his house near Pretoria, an official said today.

Three police constables, two whites and a black, were releasing a man at his residence when the villagers began throwing rocks, the official said. The two white policemen jumped into the van and drove away, but a lone black constable remained on the scene.

The villagers then turned on the black constable, who tried to flee from his revolver before being shot. The white officers returned with reinforcements and fired at the crowd to restore order, the official said.

James Schlesinger, the President's chief energy adviser, said in a television interview yesterday that a proposal to exchange fuel supplies with the Japanese to save transportation costs had been rejected "partly for political grounds, partly for other technical reasons."

As a result, nearly half of the 1.5 million barrels a day expected to flow down the Alaska Pipeline by fall will have to be shipped through the Panama Canal to the Gulf Coast or the Northeast.

Refusing to negotiate an oil exchange with Japan, Mr. Schlesinger predicted, "will have the advantage of increasing pressure on the oil companies to bring pipelines from the West Coast into the interior part of the country." Such lines cannot be completed in less than two years.

White House political and energy advisers have told the President that selling Alaskan oil to Japan, no matter what the terms, would seriously undercut administration attempts to sell to Congress an energy program based on the prospects of a national shortage.

Appearing on television, Mr. Schlesinger also reported that the

White House was considering a standby gasoline rationing plan, to go into effect "in the event of a dramatic interruption of supply," presumably an embargo by the Arab nations.

Mr. Schlesinger said that rationing was among "a whole array of options" being considered to reduce gasoline consumption. Others include quotas on the importation of foreign oil and shutting down gasoline stations for periods of time.

The basis for the proposed exchange of oil with Japan was an estimated saving in transportation costs if the Alaskan oil was shipped to Japan in exchange for Middle Eastern oil bound for Japan that could reach the East Coast more economically.

Mr. Schlesinger said, however, that the administration had been "unable to demonstrate clear-cut savings to consumers" as a result of the swap and thus the idea had been abandoned.

From its inception, the Alaska Pipeline project has raised questions about distribution, inside and outside the country. At present only about 700,000 barrels a day of Alaskan production can be absorbed in the Western states that are reachable by tanker from the southern end of the pipeline.

Proposals have been made to build another pipeline, either from Alaska or from the West Coast, to the Middle West, but no decision has been reached. Meanwhile, shipping the Alaskan surplus from the West Coast through the Panama Canal to the East increases its cost substantially.

Fukuda Holds Edge in Vote

(Continued from Page 1)
scrape together a majority in the House only by bringing in 11 independents. But Lockheed wasn't an issue in yesterday's election.

Conservative politicians unable to receive official endorsement

Some conservative politicians were disappointed by the campaign as the LDP independents with the publicly stated intention of joining the ruling party once elected.

Setback to Left

The upper-house election result was seen as a setback for the left parties with both the Socialists and the Communists losing strength.

However, Communist party chairman Kenji Miyamoto succeeded in winning his first contest for a parliamentary seat.

Half of the upper house's 252 seats were up for election. Members are elected to six-year terms.

Both centrist parties, the Democratic Socialists and the Buddhist-backed Komeito, picked up strength.

With nearly complete returns in the Socialists won 27 seats, Komeito 14, Communists 5, Democratic Socialists 6, New Liberal Club 3, the Socialists and Citizens League 1, Progressive League 1, minor parties 1 and independents 5—three of whom joined the LDP.

The Asahi Shimbun (independent), Japan's largest newspaper, suggested that the Liberal Democrats' good showing was due to voters' worries about the economy and growing difficulties in securing natural resources and food, especially fish, after many countries declared a 200-mile territorial waters limit.

The daily said the party was able to maintain its traditionally strong rural support while mobilizing an all-out campaign effort to offset numerous forecasts of defeat.

The Socialists, as well as other opposition groups, failed to propose realistic remedies for the poor economic situation and other national problems, the newspaper added.



Photo of Luchino Revelli-Beaumont that was sent to Paris afternoon newspaper. He was kidnapped April 13.

Head of French Fiat Is Freed After Family Pays Abductors

PARIS, July 11 (IBT).—Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, the head of Fiat's French subsidiary, was released today by kidnappers after 89 days of captivity. His son Paolo said his release was secured by payment of a ransom.

Paolo Revelli-Beaumont told a news conference that the Revelli-Beaumont family paid the money to the kidnappers, who remained at large, when the Fiat automobile company refused to pay.

He did not specify the amount of the ransom or the method of payment.

The kidnappers, who abducted Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, 58, from his home in Paris on April 13, at first demanded \$30 million. They later reduced the demand to \$8 million.

Swiss sources said on June 24 that a ransom of \$2 million had been paid into three Geneva banks, but Mrs. Revelli-Beaumont denied it.

The Paris newspapers Le Monde and France-Soir printed a communiqué today from the kidnappers, who call themselves the "Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity." The communiqué claimed that Fiat had met its demands "unconditionally" by paying a "fine to indemnify" exploited workers and having a long communiqué published in France, Spain, Italy and South America on June 20.

Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, 58, was kept blindfolded for nearly all the time he was held, but was reported to be in good health.

He telephoned police early this morning after he was released near Versailles and took a taxi into the town, where detectives found him sitting on a bench. He told them that he had been driven to the car.

Portugal Allows Strikes on Notice

LISBON, July 11 (Reuters).—The National Assembly passed Portugal's first strike law in 40 years Saturday. It allows workers, through their unions, to go on strike providing management and the Labor Ministry are given 48-hour notice.

Strikes were forbidden under the Salazar and Marcello Caetano regimes.

Under the new legislation, strike notice in essential services such as the hospitals and the post office must be given five days in advance. Lockouts are banned.

3-Week Strike Ends At Mexico University

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (AP).—A strike that paralyzed the National Autonomous University of Mexico for three weeks ended yesterday after talks brought a union victory.

Strikers won the right to a new collective bargaining union, 25 per cent of wages lost during the strike that began June 20, reinstatement of 30 workers fired for union activities and contract talks later this year. About 250,000 students who attend the university were to resume classes today.

Talks Open in Sweden Today Few Divisions Seen Facing OPEC

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 11 (AP).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will open its first 1977 ministerial meeting here tomorrow without the threat of a new oil price rise. But the agenda might create divisions among the 13 OPEC members.

Following an agreement last month among the membership that will hold the oil price increase to 10 per cent for the rest of the year, OPEC sources were insisting that the meeting would be routine. But analysts said there were areas of conflict that would probably widen a breach between the organization's radical and more conservative wings.

The ministers' meeting at Sallabaden, a waterfront resort 10 miles from the Swedish capital, was the first official OPEC gathering outside a member country since a group of OPEC officials were taken hostage by Iranian Interior Minister, said: "We are not going to fight each other within OPEC as many people think."

At the last semi-annual meeting in Qatar in December, 11 members decided to raise their prices 15 per cent in two stages this year while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates refused to increase theirs by more than 5 per cent.

Uniform Prices
The divergence was settled in June when the majority agreed to forgo the second-stage increase of 5 per cent and Saudi Arabia and the Emirates raised their prices 5 per cent, leveling prices for all members at \$20 a barrel of light crude for the rest of the year. Conference sources said that some informal

price talks for next year were possible outside the agenda. The most divisive issue was likely to be a demand by Algeria and other members that the price of oil be indexed to the prices of exports from industrialized countries. Saudi Arabia has argued that such a move is unnecessary because oil prices will outstrip world inflation rates after next year.

Another potentially divisive issue is pricing differentials, or differences in prices for different quality oil. Algeria, Libya and Nigeria have increased their selling prices for the third quarter of this year based on the low sulfur content of their oil and their proximity to European markets. Saudi Arabia has said that the practice of independent pricing must end.

Other issues include a report on the profits of Western oil companies that produce and sell OPEC oil and consideration of new members. Angola, the Congo, Trinidad and Tobago and Mexico have expressed interest in joining.

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(Continued from Page 1)
of these trends is subject to endless argument among economists. Some would insist that the U.S. position improved because of dollar devaluations in 1971 and 1973. Others would argue that any U.S. benefits from the OPEC pricing have been more than offset by worldwide troubles that rich and poor countries have faced in higher energy costs.

The net effect is still the same: The United States suffered less (or benefited relatively) compared to its major trade competitors. A principal reason is that the United States, while it had to import expensive oil in growing volume, still had a large oil reserve and Japan's own domestic energy resources.

In theory, what all this means to the average U.S. citizen is a stronger economy—more jobs, sales, profits. But no politician would dare take credit for this prosperity. High prices are hard to sell—especially because the economic benefits do not spread themselves evenly through the society. A consumer looks at the gas pump at 22 cents a gallon or more and remembers when it was 32 cents or less. A homeowner preoccupied with soaring heating bills may not feel assured by the knowledge that the United States is gaining ground in international trade.

Wealth Transfer
The fourfold leap in the price of oil during the last four years has caused vast transfers of wealth both among and within nations. Some Americans have won while others have lost. But the United States as a whole has lost far less to the Arab and other oil-exporting nations than have many other nations, rich as well as poor.

European critics have been arguing for years that the United States, thanks to its own oil reserves, was exploiting the high prices set by OPEC. Whether that was fair or not in the past, the Carter administration has now made explicit what was only implied before: In at least one respect, the United States has a direct stake in maintaining the OPEC price level, not attacking it.

The Carter energy plan hinges all domestic energy pricing on the OPEC oil price—not just oil but natural gas and ultimately coal and nuclear fission. The President's incentives for conserving energy, plus the intricate proposals for converting to other fuels, all depend on maintaining that price level. If OPEC collapses, so does the national energy plan.

Furthermore, the Carter plan proposes a mechanism that will allow U.S. oil prices to rise in the future: indexing their price to the general rate of inflation. This is something OPEC has been talking about doing for more than two years. Some energy experts predict that, if the United States indexes its prices, OPEC will do the same, thus legitimizing future price increases with OPEC and the United States in step together.

Future Rise
Indexing all but guarantees that oil prices will increase in the future. But it also guarantees they will not increase any faster than all prices generally. The aim is moderation—mutual protection.

A Federal Energy Administration international affairs expert, Clement Malin, explained the import of Mr. Carter's oil-pricing proposal: "Aren't we saying to OPEC, if you index your prices along with our wholesale price, we'll go along with it?"

That's where the index outside the government who believe that U.S. policy should be headed in the opposite direction, attempting to drive down the world price of crude oil by expanding production, particularly during the next three years when newly available oil from Alaska, Britain and Mexico will create a surplus.

Exports are expected to level off or even decline moderately between now and 1980—a "softness" in the market that would inspire price competition, if OPEC's production nations are not careful.

Morris Adelman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist, lamented: "The next three years are our biggest lost opportunity. The greater the potential surplus, the more vulnerable they are. This would be the best time to take action."

Mr. Adelman and others discussed this approach with President Carter's chief energy adviser, James Schlesinger, in the spring, urging a more militant approach toward OPEC's pricing. The energy chief reportedly replied: "It would work. But do we dare let it work?"

In other words, the United States would have to lose to less than it might gain, both politically and economically. The hard reality inhibiting U.S. options is that the United States has greatly increased its dependence on Arab oil in recent years, despite all the political talk to the contrary. In 1974, Arab oil was 1 per cent of U.S. imports. Last year it was 36 per cent and still growing. The United States is now importing about half the 1 million barrels of oil it consumes each day and the largest share of that comes from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Libya and Iraq. Even the rosiest projections on energy conservation still assume that the country must rely on Arab oil to the next generation.

"We're not in a situation where we can say to OPEC, 'We don't need you,'" Mr. Malin explained. "We're in a situation where you can say to OPEC, 'We don't need you.'"

The U.S. policy, begun four years ago by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and evolved under President Carter, was "optimize" the situation by encouraging interlocking economic and political interests with the major oil-selling nations. The goal was to create a mutually beneficial relationship that would be to the U.S. economic advantage.

The aggressive campaign to U.S. arms and economic development in the Middle East is part of that. So are the highly successful initiatives of the U.S. international banks to draw OPEC's surplus funds to the U.S. banks and other investments. The Arabs threaten themselves if their actions disrupt U.S. economy.

Investment by Suppliers
"If you can't dominate your suppliers, regardless of what it is rubber or coffee or oil or staple cotton, it would be better to have them have an interest in your being healthy as we have," Mr. Malin said. "Whether an embargo or an overnight price increase, it is no longer in their interest either."

Ironically, Mr. Kissinger, widely maligned four years for failing to grasp the complexities of international relations, now has critics who suggest that Mr. Kissinger brokered a sort of secret deal to end the nation's economic and political interests at the expense of Europe.

Some critical scholars and international journals contend the U.S.-OPEC arrangements reduced to exploit agreements covering price, supply and national security, sometime during the last four years. U.S. OPEC officials have repeatedly denied this, but some oil analysts believe that a series of written understandings are in place.

Another broker in U.S.-relations described it this way: "There are understandings, knowledges, but either can slip out the side door." The oil-producing nations have a profound economic interest in this partnership, how they do not want to keep piling their oil reserves in to keep the United States open. If it would be more profitable to leave the oil in the ground and sell it later when price is higher.

Saudi Arabia and others therefore asking for a means to preserve the value of their oil—the system of indexing economic experts, including former Republican presidential adviser Paul McCracken, recommended such a step to the O. If such an arrangement is as than Saudi Arabia's wealth is protected against the fluctuations of the oil market, whether it is under the control of OPEC or not.

PLO Is Worth \$60 Million, Holds Shares in U.S. Firms, Time Reports

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—The Palestine Liberation Organization's holdings include investments in U.S. corporations, Beirut hotels and a number of oil tankers and television stations, according to the forthcoming issue of Time magazine.

The news weekly says that the PLO also has been involved in the illegal sale of drugs in Israel, with Oriental Jews acting as the pushers, bringing in about \$5 million a year to the organization.

The PLO reportedly has an investment portfolio worth more than \$60 million. Grants to the PLO and groups associated with it totalled \$80 million last year, according to Time.

The assets, according to the news weekly, are mainly held through numbered bank accounts and blind names "to prevent Israeli retaliation and also to camouflage the wealth of a movement that prides itself on its warrior image."

Pan Am's Atlantic Fare Plan May Trouble Laker 'Skytrain'

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—Laker Airways, which plans to institute a no-frills \$135 fare on its New York-London route this fall, is running into tough competition—tougher perhaps than it originally bargained for.

Pan American World Airways said today it not only will match the Laker fare, but it will retain free food service and some other frills that Laker is forgoing in its so-called "skytrain" service. Most important, by accepting reservations, Pan Am is avoiding what many industry observers view as the big weakness in the Laker scheme.

Laker would require that tickets be bought only at the airport, and no earlier than six hours before flight time.

Pan Am passengers will have to give up some features of the standard reservations system to make the low fare economically viable. The process would work this way:

Three weeks or more before a trip, the traveler will designate the particular week he wants to fly, and will pay his fare. But the airline will have until a week before the start of the selected week to inform the passenger of the specific day and the specific flight. Once that is done, the passenger may cancel, or fail to show up, but at the risk of losing 50 per cent of the ticket price.

Will Laker Plan Work?
The question among numerous experts is how much of a market Laker will be able to attract with its at-the-airport gamble. Why, they ask, would the average traveler risk getting turned away when, with about three weeks of

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OPERA IN PARIS

Rossini Reduced to a Walk

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 11 (UPI).—Rossini's "La Cenerentola" made its first appearance at the Paris Opéra over the weekend, and the composer's airy and fleet-footed scores, simultaneously held back by ponderous mechanics of a set that slowed it to a glacial pace.

Other ways, too, this production went with one hand tied behind its back. The set, designed by the late, shared in alternate parts by two of the finest sopranos available, and it is much more than a matter of whether one prefers the velvet of Teresa Berganza's or the high spina of the other, or the grave demeanor of the latter's high spina. But also, with the sole exception of Montarsolo's buffo rum-

nating as Don Magnifico, the singing was disappointingly short on Italian brio.

Jacques Rosner, the stage director, and Max Schoendorff, his designer, both experienced theater men but tackling opera for the first time, transplanted Rossini's version of the Cinderella fairy tale to a kind of mechanical dream landscape. The names of Max Ernst and Marcel Duchamp are evoked in the program. Kuhn Goldberg might have been closer to the mark, as the master designer of machines that labor mightily to produce very little.

All the scenes of action are simultaneously visible in Schoendorff's single set. On the left, Cinderella off to the ball in a mounted by a pyramidal chimney flue, on top of which was Don Magnifico's bedroom, the whole being connected vertically by a circular staircase the height of the stage opening—and which singers often had to climb after a strenuous aria.

Suspended Castle

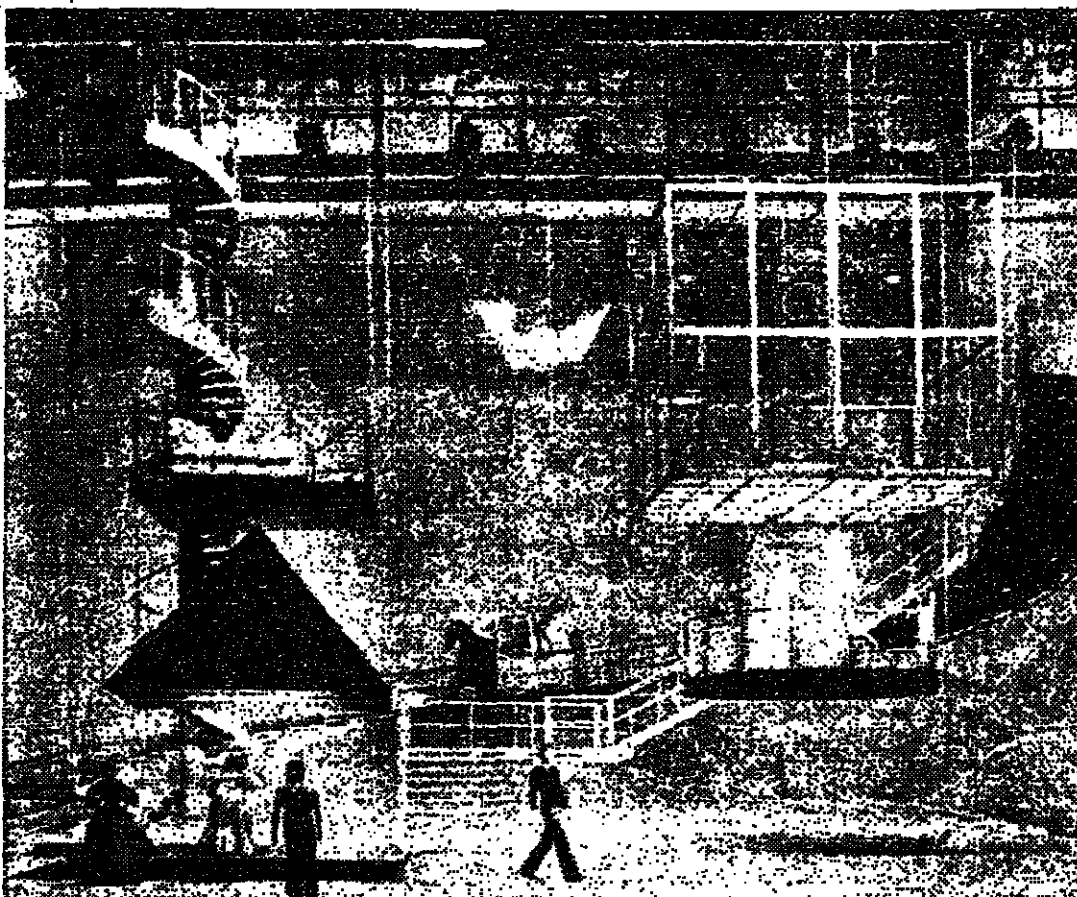
On the right was the prince's domain, his castle represented by a cage-like enclosure, suspended above a platform with a transparent vat, representing the wine cellar. A long, semi-circular ramp, descending from the floor to the floor, surrounded this apparatus to the rear, with a staircase

branching off to the center of the stage.

More or less modern modes of transport abounded. Alidoro took Cinderella off to the ball in a balloon and she arrived in an elevator. It was all apparently intended to be airy and light, but in the event it made for interminable entrances and exits, and the space was compartmentalized to the point of cramping the singers' movements much of the time.

The costumes were a mixed bag. The prince was dressed like a 19th-century German student when trying to pass himself off as his own servant, and like an admiral in a Gilbert and Sullivan navy when in full drag, while his courtiers were inexplicably got up more or less like chimney sweeps, including the blackface.

The opening cast Friday was solidly anchored by Berganza, rippling through the daunting coloratura with fluid ease, and Montarsolo, with John Brecknock an agreeable, somewhat white-voiced tenor prince, and Tom Krause a rough-voiced Dandini. Von Stade, on Saturday, was partnered by Michael Coons as an "impassioned bright-voiced prince, William Workman, lively Dandini and Marius Rintler's rather Tentonic Magnifico—although this team seemed to achieve a higher degree of teamwork. Common to both casts were



The set for "La Cenerentola" at the Paris Opéra.

Roger Soper's sonorous but undomestic Alidoro and Eliane Lahlou and Françoise Arrauman as the two unpleasant sisters.

James Lopez-Cobos, conducting the score in the recent revision by Alberto Zedda—based on the autograph and freeing the music of a thick orchestral patina acquired over the years—produced

an elegant, chamber-music sound from the pit, although he sometimes had his hands full keeping widely spaced singers together in the ensembles.

Monte Carlo Rejuvenated as Oldsters Fade Away

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTÉ CARLO, July 11 (UPI).—Monte Carlo, the grand old of the Riviera, now looks like a young future.

Other day, at the Old pool, the noisier noise youthful laughter were heard. For, only five years ago, the place was still run like a young future. As in all proper, shioned families, children rarely seen and certainly heard. The age group seemed break sharply between tiny and grandparents.

Kiddies had the run of the under the watchful eye of nursing instructor, until 10 after that, they disappeared. The older crowd took over, to their favorite sports—boiled down to drinking. Marys, playing pin rummy, reading the stock exchange, or mem-

ber of the club, as they were have died or are too old to w up anymore. A new set of people is taking over, however, livelier, of the old habitués are out, but they are now a

Onassis, Charles Revson and Josephine Baker. And 1974 was hard on the movie world, with Vittorio de Sica, Sol Hurok, Marcel Pagnol and Marcel Achard. Somerset Maugham died in 1968. Nuber Gulbenkian, another famous nabob, passed away in 1972. All that is certainly meaningful to Monte Carlo and one can see how it can affect the future of its tourist business in more ways than one. Because, with the disappearance of such financial giants, there goes a life style that will never be replaced.

"Things are not what they used to be," said a spokesman for the Hôtel de Paris. "The days when people arrived with chauffeurs, maids and 250 pieces of luggage are no more."

If Monte Carlo looks so much younger, much of the credit goes to Régine. Her bottle, Jimmy's, is definitely where the action is, packed as it is every night with stunning, sun-tanned young people. Régine admits that she de-

liberately pushes the music as high as it will go to discourage the old and weak-at-heart.

Monte Carlo's younger look also has a lot to do with Monaco's ruling family. Attractive Prince Albert and Princess Caroline and their group of friends, who spend a lot of time swimming and surfing at the Old Beach, are greatly responsible for changing the image of Monte Carlo.

The rich, young and affluent people that you see at Régine's or at the Hôtel de Paris are most often children of the now dead big spenders, mostly foreign tycoons, with a lot of Greeks and Italians. The latter have moved here because of their country's political problems and have reportedly bought half of the town.

The leaders of that young, golden pack are Christina Onassis and Philippe and younger brother Spiro. Niarchos. The Greeks form a tight, closed clan and retreat on the Niarchos yacht, Atlantis, where the cabins

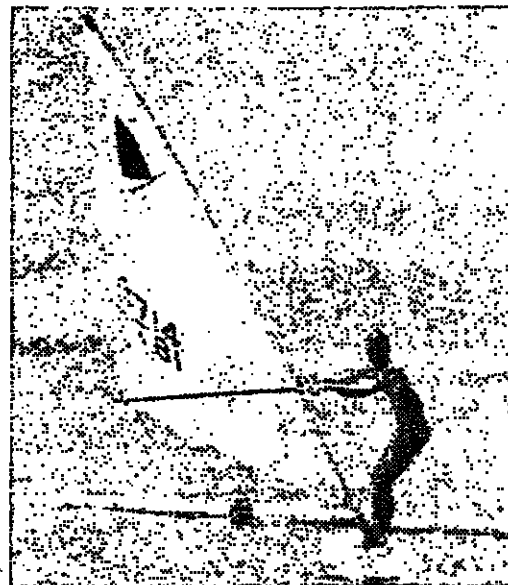
are named after their respective paintings—Picasso, Braque and so on.

Other young faces come from the less expensive, new hotels which have been built in the last few years. The Loew's, Mirabeau and Holiday Inn have added 1,300 beds to Monte Carlo. The middle-class clientele is mostly American and comes through travel-agent bookings. The Holiday Inn, incidentally, has been absorbed by the SEM (Société des Bains de Mer), which owns and controls the high-toned hotels and casinos, another sign that times are indeed changing.

Clients of both Holiday Inn and Loew's Hotel have been given free access to the Old Beach Club, which may be a shot in the arm but is causing slight havoc in what used to be a high-priced and money-is-no-object club.

"They save the 15-franc entrance fee, strip right on the beach, then slip out to eat at the inexpensive, chauffeurs' restau-

Prince Albert of Monaco, one of the young pace setters, on his sailboard.



Sipa Press.

rant," complained a waiter of the Rivage restaurant, which is inside the club. "So, they spend a whole day here, for next to nothing." That is why the Rivage has had to bend with the wind;

three days ago, it introduced a less expensive, so-called "young menu."

That, of course, will eventually kill the old-time elegance. But up to last week, under torrential rains, waiters were still delivering luncheons to the green-and-white striped cabanas in the old, grand style. One waiter was carrying the tray while another walked alongside, balancing a huge red parasol over the food.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

London

Graham Sutherland. Portraits at the National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, London S.W.1, to Oct. 18; The Beas, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W.1, to July 31. Portraiture in this century has become, quite without warrant, the despised poor relation of creative art. Therefore, this exhibition of portraits of 24 sitters, including Adenauer, Beaverbrook, Somerset Maugham, Eile de Rothschild, Helma Rubinstein, Pierre Schlumberger, and Arped

Plesch, as well as the artist and his wife, is a most salutary reminder that creative portraiture is a vigorous and healthy genre. Arranged in three parts, the show includes not only the finished portraits, but also an introductory group of related and comparative works and a collection of preliminary drawings and figure studies which brilliantly illustrate Sutherland's method of "stalking" his sitters to discover his or her essence.

At the Marlborough, there is a different facet of Sutherland's talent. Working on a suggestion of Dr. Bernhard Beer, he has made an edition of 14 aquatints on the theme of the life cycle and activities of the honey bee. The 14 original mixed-media works, which are poetical and romantic to the last degree, with related drawings and an edition of the graphics, make an instructive pendant to the portrait show.

Peter Boleyn, Drian Galleries, 7 Forchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to July 19.

Trained in "pure" art but for some years earning his bread, as did Combet, by painting inn and shop signs (which means that his lettering and paintercraft are impeccable), this neo-realist, whose first London show this is, has recently discovered Celtic illuminated manuscripts. Both neo-realism and the Celtic influence are represented here in large works, their shapes dictated by their theme, in oils on canvas. In the latest paintings, the calligraphy is brilliantly used as background pattern. The most powerful images—"Celtic Crucifixion" and "The Dance of Salome," while expressing a peculiarly personal vision, have

undertones also of Spanish *maudite* art. The gallery is much to be praised for discovering and encouraging such a talent.

—MAX WIKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Grands Maitres du Surréalisme, Galerie des Arts Plastiques Modernes, 41 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to July 20.

This new gallery has brought together a selection of 24 surrealist paintings (one object) by Dalí, Ernst, Magritte, Miro and Tanguy. Some excellent works and one or two lesser ones. Tanguy, Magritte and Miro are well represented, the early Dalís are interesting (the large and more recent painting is not, while Ernst is the least favored).

Gardens in France, 1760-1820, Hôtel de Sully, Rue Saint Antoine, Paris 4, to Sept. 11. This exhibition, which would probably be easier to look at in book form, is instructive in several respects, including that of the light it throws on a number of undertakings of the contemporary avant-garde. Thus, the catalogue informs us that the Marquis de Brunoy, upon the death of his father, had the canal inside his property dyed black with vast quantities of ink. The uneasy link between man and the landscape is displayed here in its European conception. At a time when Asia understood the qualities of asymmetry and apparent disorder, Europe (and France in particular) thought nothing so fine as symmetry. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in fact, argued that this was why a troop of soldiers was more aesthetically pleasing than a crowd. An erudite show that asks for time.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Entertainment in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"The Other Francisco," a Cuban film, "is an unusually fresh example of the sort of didactic movie-making that leaves a lot to be desired," according to Vincent Canby. Directed by Sergio Giral, it is taken from Anselmo Suarez's 19th-century novel "Francisco," about a slave who kills himself when his beloved is taken into the master's bed. "Slaves, the movie says, were hardly as docile and passive as the novelist pictured. They might commit suicide to escape the system but never because of broken hearts." Shot in black and white, there are interludes in which the novelist discusses the writing of his book. Canby calls this film "a stern, sober, optimistic work. It's also another demonstration of the great vitality of the contemporary Cuban film industry."

"Empire of the Ants," directed by Bert Gordon, is about giant ants attacking people in what appears to be the Florida Everglades. A.H. Weiler says, "Unfortunately the insects and the people in this mélange of ersatz science-fiction and dull adventure

deserve one another." It stars Robert Lansing as a charter-boat skipper who rescues the ants' victims. "But the humans' fright is seen as playacting, the account of their progress over a gray trail is repetitive and the special effects are artificial and unexciting."

Plays

"The Cherry Orchard," directed by Andrei Serban, which closed temporarily as being brought back with most of the same principals: Irene Worth as Mme. Ranevskaya, Raul Julia as Lopakin, Friscula Smith as Varya and Gena Ross as Gayev. Richard Eder says, "Julia and Miss Smith have given significantly in their parts—two fine performances are approaching greatness." And "Serban has strengthened and clarified his version of the third act... its force masters its dazzling complexity, and it becomes the motor of the play." Eder thinks that at times Serban "is trying to say so much—and he usually does say so much—that dramatic subordination is sometimes lost." Also Serban has let the replacements "go out of control." But Miss Worth "is as magnificent as ever."

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Special Plan For Teaching U.K. Gypsies

By Barbara Crossette

DONNINGTON, England, July 11 (UPI).—Elvina Kent, a bright-eyed 8-year-old Gypsy, sat at a schoolroom table here at the edge of Britain's industrial Midlands, turning over the pieces of a learning game. It may have been her first experience with school. No one knew for sure.

Elvina, her two brothers and two other children, have joined an experimental program run by the West Midlands' Education Service for traveling children. The program aims to provide Gypsy families with easy access to education while allowing them to continue moving through a large part of England and Wales.

Christopher Beresford-Webb, a Cambridge-educated psychologist and educator of Gypsy background, directs the program from his offices in Wolverhampton. He estimates that there are about 300 or 400 Gypsy families and about 1,500 school-age children moving around the area covered by the bureau, which has about a quarter of Britain's traveling Gypsy population.

He says the area also has a cross-section of Gypsy economic life.

"In the south they work in the hop fields and at fruit-picking," he said in an interview. "In the center they deal in scrap metal. There is antiquing on the Welsh border and in the north are the potteries and horse fairs. Most travelers who deal in street markets deal in china and carpets; both are made around here."

Despite the relatively settled pattern of their lives, Gypsies who choose to remain in caravans cannot avoid being noticed in Britain's tidy society. They have met fear, prejudice and sometimes violence. Governments have attempted to restrict them to officially designated campsites. Communities around those sites have often been hostile.

Mr. Beresford-Webb, who was sent to the Midlands by the British Home Office four years ago to set up the model program, brings a special qualification to the job: He was born a Gypsy in Kent. He laughs as he explains that many of the local officials he works with don't know that.

"The beauty of England is that nobody asks," he said. But the Gypsies know he is not one of them.

Because the movement of families creates gaps in education and some children do not go to school at all, the West Midlands bureau has looked for ways to encourage regular schooling, even while the family is moving.

"The Gypsy's culture is based on his mobility," Mr. Beresford-Webb said. "We have retained this."



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Technology and War

The Soviet Union has used a shrewd device in contrasting Mr. Carter's commitment to human rights with the U.S. development of the neutron bomb. For the ultimate human right is that of life, and weapons that threaten it, whether they involve neutrons or the galleys, are offenses to humanity. But what the Kremlin failed to point out, naturally, is that much of the current tension in the world, much of the obscuration that surrounds SALT, many of the fears of a return to the depths of the cold war, could have been avoided if the Soviet Union, rather than persisting in trying to create its own nuclear weapons, had accepted the U.S. plan for the internationalization of atomic energy, some 30 years ago.

The problem with SALT, as with all military technology, is that the machinery of war is so close to so many national hearts that it has never been possible to control it. When one remembers that it was the German use of the submarine that, more than anything else, brought the United States into World War I, while it was partly the U.S. use of the submarine that came so close to bringing Japan to its knees, even before Hiroshima, it is clear enough that lethal mechanisms are easier to imitate than to frustrate.

In the past, military technology was of slow growth, and depended more on the practiced person using it than on its own

merits—the English bowman, say, or the Swiss pikeman. But with the Industrial Revolution (and the concurrent development of the breech-loading firearm and the self-contained cartridge) things changed. By now, with nuclear energy, the capabilities of the manned plane and of the unmanned missile, the technological boundaries of inflicting death are virtually nonexistent. And since a love of liberty or greed for power can both see men led to battle, the application of reason as a brake on military technology is all too rare, and is mixed with so many human differences over the rationality of ideology, religion, security, race and pride that SALT—to cite the prime example of the attempt at reason—is bogged down.

But the fact remains that whatever particular technology is used, man now possesses the power of virtually extinguishing his species, or at least of creating so much havoc that the world will hardly be livable. So somehow rights and neutrons must be reconciled, missiles controlled, reason prevailed. History is scarred with many wars, which shaped man's destiny in various ways, or set him back by centuries in his search for a world on which he might live in peace. But now—as Bernard Baruch warned too many years ago—it is a choice between the quick and the dead. There must be new speed in seeking peace—or the human experiment will rank with that of the dinosaurs.

To the Summit

You can appreciate the Soviet bewilderment. From their not inexpert reading of Jimmy Carter's pre and post-election supporters words and advisers, they thought they had someone with whom they could get back on the track of détente. It then turns out that in style (erratic, highly personal), in concern for human rights (often crudely interventionist) and in approach to arms control (ambitious, demanding), they have an unfamiliar and unsettling figure determined to do things in his own manner. Throw in the extra immobility created by the onset of another Kremlin succession struggle and you can see why Leonid Brezhnev himself, obviously frustrated to see his détente policy slipping away, comes forward to demand—almost to plead—that Mr. Carter change his ways.

Mr. Brezhnev has a point. For whatever may be said about any single strand of the Carter policy, it is undeniable that the President has proceeded in excessive haste, without waiting until his foreign-affairs team was in place and ready, without considering how the pieces might fit, without due regard for Soviet reaction. Only now, for instance, is there being completed the overall strategic study that one would have thought would have been the prologue to policy, not an appendix. Recently the administration has begun to suggest that its policy, far from being improvised, flows from a calculated, integrated plan. Perhaps so. But the look of it has been slapdash. Even many people sympathetic to Mr. Carter's specific purposes feel that his approach has been flawed and self-defeating. It goes without

saying that the Russians are doing what they can to propel this feeling along.

Mr. Carter came to the White House promising to be a tougher bargainer than his predecessors, and no doubt the temptation is strong to demonstrate to the Russians that he is not as capricious, or as movable, as they suggest. Given the resonance of the nationalist chords he has struck in the U.S. public, it may even be good politics, at least for a while. What he must now determine, however, is whether there are not ways in which he can settle the Russians down without compromising his essential goals in this country's relations with the Soviet Union. These are, or ought to be, arms control, keeping the struggle for influence in Third World countries under control, and—most sensitively—building conditions in which Moscow will not feel that, by treating its own citizens halfway decently, it is losing face.

A summit would be a good place to make an adjustment. But the Russians are resisting a summit, apparently fearing that Mr. Carter would use it not for an adjustment but to apply more pressure on human rights and other matters as if in a brass-tacks negotiation. We cannot believe, however, that Mr. Carter is so dogmatic and self-righteous about tactics that he is unable to make the transition from the introductory round of his foreign policy to a second stage of consolidation. It is partly a matter of style. But style, of course, can have profound effects on matters of substance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy and the Terrorists

Italy's current wave of street violence and terrorism is having a curious effect on political alignments. It is making the Communists look increasingly like a party of law and order. When the Communists have to choose between the police and the violent demonstrators or the ultra-left, they stick with the police. Among the voters of the uneasy middle class, that raises the Communists' respectability quotient.

But, unfortunately, there's also another and broader effect of these shootings and kidnappings. It aggravates a mood of cynicism and exasperation among the great law-abiding majority of Italians, who view it as further evidence of their government's inability to govern. The Communists are now part of the government in every sense but the most narrowly legalistic, and the party's leaders are aware that this general condemnation of the national administration is rapidly coming to include them.

In May, the Red Brigades assassinated the president of the Turin Bar Association in an attempt—a successful one—to intimidate prospective jurors in a trial of 53 accused terrorists. Early last month three prominent newsmen were shot in the legs by gunmen who explained that they were striking a blow against the forces of psychological oppression. Last week there was another series of shootings and explosions. As you would expect, terrorist groups often move into common criminality. Kidnapping for ransom has become a thriving industry.

It's in the court system that the Italian government's response breaks down. These courts can take years to resolve the most ordinary of cases. Those cases that lie beyond the ordinary may never be resolved at all. The classic example is the bombing of a bank in Milan in 1969. Fourteen people were killed and 90 hurt. An anarchist was arrested but, as years passed, new evidence seemed to implicate a rightist organization. No one has been convicted, and the trail has now been lost in a fog of conflicting theories and suspicions of political manipulation.

Last week the Communists joined the other major parties in a joint program for the present emergency. It gave a good deal of emphasis to widening the power of the police in dealing with suspected terrorists and establishing preventive detention. The terrorists are trying to demonstrate, of course, that Italian society is falling apart. That's wrong, so far; Italian society is tough and remarkably shock-resistant. But a continued high level of street violence carries sinister implications for the future. The immediate test for the government is whether its courts can be made to bring cases efficiently to verdicts. Further failure would have a devastating effect on public morale. Trust in a system of justice is no small element in the glue that holds a country together.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 12, 1902

NEW YORK—The reports from Johnstown, Pa., do not lessen the tale of horror occasioned by the explosion at the Cambria Coal Co. mine. It is believed that the 200 imprisoned miners are dead. The search has been so retarded by the aftermath and foul gases that a thorough investigation is not possible so far. The rescuers are frequently prostrated and obliged to come to the surface. Already 100 mutilated bodies have been brought out.

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1927

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, who like the New York Yankees are making the American League race a one-ring show, ended the week with a total of 28 homers apiece and substantial increases in their batting averages. Columbia Lou garnered a dozen hits during the past seven days and upped his average to .398. Ruth added 10 points to last week's total, giving him an average of .365. Very good for midseason.



Defending the 'Golden Fleece'

By William Proxmire

WASHINGTON.—The article by Daniel S. Greenberg, "Countering the 'Proxmire Factor,'" about my Golden Fleece of the Month Awards (Herald Tribune, July 1) deserves a reply.

While Greenberg raises some genuine issues about the nature of government research, his personal charges against me—"congressional clown," "bullying presence," "insult for sleepless"—are far in excess of anything he charges me with. Further, on a number of facts he is just dead wrong.

First, he asserts that "... research projects have predominated as the targets" of the Golden Fleece.

Subject Matter

Wrong. Of the 30 "Fleeces" I have given to 23 agencies, only eight have been for the foolishness of the subject matter of research projects. A handful of others have been "Fleeced" for a conflict of interest or duplication of otherwise useful work. But he forgets that about 70 per cent of the "Fleeces" have gone to such institutions as Congress for living high off the hog, the White House for excessive staff, to the Army Corps of Engineers for billions in cost overruns, to the 98th Air Wing for its fleet of planes for government big shots, to the Navy for excessive expenses at the vice-president's house, to the Treasury for failing to tax the imputed income of portal-to-portal limousine service for government officials, to the National Endowment for the Humanities for subsidizing high-income professionals at lengthy summer retreats in the Berkshire Hills, and on and on.

It is an amazing phenomenon that while the intellectual and academic communities have cheered my attacks on waste in the military or public works programs, they cry academic freedom, yahoosim, or anti-intellectualism when their own bonologies come under fire.

Not Exaggerated

Second, the absurdity of much of the ersatz and quasi-research I have "Fleeced" is not exaggerated. It is true, and it is not merely a question of "titles," as Greenberg charges. For example:

• The Federal Aviation Administration did pay out \$57,000 to take 78 body measurements of airline-stewardess trainees, ostensibly to design safety equipment. But the information was useless to the remaining 55 North American airlines because, in the words of the study itself, "We might expect the stewardess complement of each airline to be anthropometrically unique..."

• The Department of Agriculture did spend \$48,000 to find that it takes 838 TMOs (time measurement units, each equaling .086 second) to fry two eggs in a skillet in their study of how long it takes to cook breakfast. And they had plans to do similar TMO studies for lunch and dinner.

The National Endowment for the Humanities did spend \$2,500 of the taxpayers' money to study people who—in the words of the project director—are "rude" and "frustrated" on the tennis courts.

These examples of research are not "allegedly silly," as Greenberg states. They are silly.

Point of Omission

Third, on a point of omission, I not only won the suit brought against me by an aggrieved researcher on the grounds of "congressional immunity," as Greenberg asserts, but also, in the words of the court, because my remarks were "immaterial." No "malice" or "reckless disregard of the truth" was involved and none of my activities "constituted actionable libel or defamation" in the jurisdictions where the libel might be said to have occurred. That's considerably more than the implication that I shot from the hip and rested on congressional immunity. Ironically, the particular grants for which the "Fleece" was given and from which the libel suit evolved were first drawn to the attention of my staff as questionable examples of research by Greenberg himself.

On the broader issues, under Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution, Congress has a duty to examine and criticize how the taxpayers' money is spent. One of the most serious and correct criticisms of Congress in the past has been its failure to exercise its oversight function. When we take that function seriously and attempt to make it effective, that inevitably draws the wrath of the private or public-interest group whose projects are criticized.

What I have tried to do is to combine criticism of the excesses with support for constructive work. During the period in which I have had jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation's budget, the funds for basic research have been increased each year.

Old-Boy Network

But I do object to ridiculous uses of taxpayers' money, to the fact that one agency in the government does not know what another agency has studied, is studying or is getting ready to study, to a "peer-review" system that tends to perpetuate the old-boy network, to the fact that a disproportionate amount of the money goes to the East and West Coast establishments, universities, and to duplication, conflicts of interest and the mindless grants of federal funds through the state and localities without the slightest federal oversight. I find that the "Fleece" of the month is the most effective way I have of drawing attention to these practices in the hope that pressure from public opinion or the unpleasantness of

exposure will bring a change in priorities. Sunlight remains the world's best disinfectant.

In my view some members of the academic community, in asserting that they are above criticism, misunderstand the application of the scientific method itself. It rests on the premise that work should be performed in such a way that it can be tested and criticized. Out of this clash of opinion, knowledge is advanced and the closest approximation of the truth is reached. This clash is also the fundamental method by which legislative bodies, the judicial system, the press and political democracy itself all function.

A Duty

To assert that their work should go unquestioned by those who have a constitutional duty to review government funding is not in the interest of either science or the public.

That is the basic reason why I shall continue to carp, question and criticize the spending of public funds for some obviously ridiculous ends. Wasted funds feed no hungry children, build no homes and clothe none of the poor.

Scientists should have more faith in the scientific process. If I am wrong and they are right, their work will live long beyond my momentary criticism.

The writer is a Democratic senator from Wisconsin. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The Mideast—Seizing the Jericho Opening

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The President did himself no favor last Wednesday by breaking the injunction he had laid down six days earlier against public statements on a settlement between Arabs and Israelis. For what the administration needs to do about the Mideast is to think, not to talk.

It needs to think because its original approach to the area has proven defective. The trick now is not to pull and haul in a way that seems to please one party or another for the moment. It is to come up with a set of tactics that will keep things moving until the original strategy can be brought ahead of events.

The original strategy, as publicly proclaimed by the President, called for an across-the-board settlement of outstanding issues between Israelis and Arabs at the Geneva peace conference. The settlement would have to include three features—a real peace, leading to friendly relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors; border arrangements whereby almost all land seized from the Arabs would be returned but with various military presences making frontiers secure; and a Palestinian homeland.

What put the design off the tracks was the explicit inclusion—made without any warning at a town meeting in Clinton, Mass.—of the Palestinian item. By explicitly including the Palestinians on the Arab side, Carter put front and center the biggest trouble-makers of all. The Palestinians have obliged him by stepping up demands for a seat at the Geneva conference and by making things hotter in such trouble spots as Lebanon.

As to the Israelis, the promise of a Palestinian homeland gave reality to their worst fear—the fear of a radical, nationalistic state, determined to put what is now Israel under Arab sovereignty. There followed a set of Israeli developments that—if not strictly a matter of cause and effect—bear an unmistakable relationship.

In April the former Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, of the Labor party, was forced to resign because of financial problems that could have been treated more leniently. He was replaced as acting prime minister by a far more hawkish Israeli leader from the Labor party—Shimon Peres.

In the May election, victory went to the right-wing nationalists and the Labor party was forced from power. The new Prime Minister is Menachem Begin—a leader known for his opposition to ceding any land for a Palestinian state.

The Carter administration first kidded itself into believing that Begin was an Israeli Charles de Gaulle—a nationalistic, in opposition, who would be flexible in office. In hopes of soothing him, Vice-President Mondale gave a speech in California reaffirming the original Geneva strategy as if nothing untoward had happened.

When it became clear that Begin bore less resemblance to De Gaulle than to Gordon Liddy, the administration reacted perversely. It issued through the State Department a curt declaration that emphasized Israel's obligation to yield territory without stressing any U.S. commitment to Israeli security.

That declaration immediately drew fire from Israel and U.S. Jewish groups. Now Carter has twice stepped in to take the edge off Israeli fears. Begin has been mollified—but probably only enough to prevent his upcoming visit from becoming a disaster. The Arabs, of course, are not about to be mollified.

By itself this jittery cutting and trimming policy does the administration little credit. Worse still is the failure of the administration to realize that all the maneuvering to save the original approach is in vain. If events have not shattered entirely the prospect for an across-the-board settlement, they have at least put off the timing. A Geneva conference now would yield an insupportable clash between Israel and the Arabs that would wreck any chances for agreement.

The present need, accordingly, is to think out a set of steps that can restore a situation that has been dam. The President's declaration of this measure would be a step-by-step diplomatic principal confrontation. Only this time, besides with Egypt and Syria, would also return a bit West Bank—a couple of groves in Jericho, say—Russell of Jordan.

By seizing the Jericho now, Israel withdrawal is sustained in a way impossible the Arab states. Hussein furnished as a surrogate Palestinians in a way to reassure the Israelis. For the most difficult of all is issue that quers the p Israelis and Arabs alike—pushed to the back of the not left up front when only spoil everything.

The international Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters, better chance of being published. All letters are to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but we will be given to those signed and bearing their complete address.

The present need, accordingly,

Anthony Sampson

From London:

Will there really be a return to the huge wage claims of two years ago, when the inflation rate was up to 30 per cent?

LONDON—Is inflation in Britain once again out of control? Last week's "Black Wednesday" has already entered into legend. Up in the Isle of Man Jack Jones, the most powerful trades unionist and the chief defender of wage restraint, was defeated by his own union, the Transport and General Workers, who insisted on "unfettered" bargaining, encouraged by Communists and Trotskyists who roared with triumph at their victory.

The commentators and headlines are once again predicting disaster. The floodgates of inflation have opened. The "social contract" between the union and the government is dead. Wage explosion will follow. The Conservative press, led by the Times and the Daily Mail, accuses the rapid collapse of the Labor government and the coming to power of Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives.

Not Simple

Of course, all this may be true. But British trades union votes are never quite as clear-cut as they look. And in the Isle of Man (where there was no sign of representatives of the Daily Mail or the Times) the decision did not look quite so simple.

It was certainly dramatic enough. Mr. Jones, the most effective orator in the country, put all his energy—thrashing the air, jabbing his finger, hunching his body—into persuading the delegates that to reject wage restraint would bring down the Labor government. And he lost, as no leader of his union has ever lost before.

But talking to delegates after the vote, I found few signs of triumphant confidence: it was more a mood of "What have we done?" There was little need to look for Communist organizers to explain the vote. The delegates had much simpler explanations. "Look at this cup of tea," said one electrician. "It cost 12 pence when it used to be 6 pence. We've been holding back our wages only to see our standard of living falling for two years." "It's not the Communists who did this," said another. "It's the ordinary British worker who can't make both ends meet."

Amazing

As they talked about their rent, mortgages and bread, it seemed far less surprising that wage restraint should have been abandoned, and more amazing that it lasted for two years; for in the last year the real stand-

dard of living in Britain dropped by 5 per cent. For trades unions to hold wages at this situation was, as Mr. Jones put it, "like water running the mountain."

But I found few expectations of huge wage increases to the workers for nationalized industries (who make up 40 cent of the union) were quite apprehensive that they should be left behind in the wage race. "How can you get bigger w out of a bankrupt indust said the bus drivers' le Larry Smith. "I couldn't t tiate as far as the other of the street. And what hap if the Leyland boys do g strike? People will just buy more foreign cars, that's all."

The Leyland auto workers at the hub of the problem Mr. Jones explained, for their intricate wage agree they have been the most r tane to accept any kind o derly bargaining. But gloomy record of strikes, maiming and nonproduction made them increasingly unlar with their fellow i unionists; and if they lea new race for higher wages, are unlikely to carry others them.

The Lesson

Will there really be a return to the huge wage claims of two years ago, when the inflation rate was up to 30 per cent? largely depends on how it trades unionists have learned. Mr. Jones insisted that it has been an educ experience, and that their to bargaining is now responsible.

My own impression was high unemployment and years of austerity had it a much soberer mood the years ago, with little bell there were huge pay back for grabs. As one engine it: "After all, the boss always say no."

Whether "Black Wedr has really ruined the Labo erment credibility as the tan of wage restraint rem: be seen. Certainly the of the by-election at f Wales three days later s still greater skepticism Labor losing votes to bot erals and Tories. But the realistic test will come Trades Union Congress tember, when the que the workers will be: Wh we don't?

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[illegible]

COMPANIES DELISTED DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS						
COMPANY	Recommended		High Since		Delisted	
	Date	Price	Recomm.	Date	Pr	
Quaker State Oil	7-10-73	26 1/8	38 3/4	8-31-76	15	5
Ridgway's	1-9-75	4 3/8	8	9-30-76	15	5
Regis National Bank	10-9-74	2 1/2	37 3/4	9-30-76	27	3
Brace Company's	10-6-73	4 5/8	17 1/2	10-25-76	27	3
Johnson Products	12-10-73	1/8	1 1/2	10-25-76	27	3
Armin Corp.	3-27-74	8 3/8	18 1/2	1-1-77	7	7
Sky City Stores	10-29-69	6 1/4	23	2-1-77	12	12
Reagan Electronics	10-29-73	1 1/4	1 1/4	2-1-77	12	12
Jaclyn	12-10-75	7 1/2	12 1/2	2-10-77	10	10
Peerless Chain	3-9-76	11 3/4	11 3/4	2-10-77	11	11
United States	1-2-76	1 1/2	1 1/2	2-10-77	10	10
Hillenbrand Industries	10-29-75	20 1/2	45	2-10-77	17	17
Channell Companies	1-2-76	13 1/4	17	3-15-77	10	10
Mid-Orl.	10-29-73	14	17	4-1-77	9	9
Harley Corp.	8-10-75	14	8 1/2	4-1-77	9	9
Kar Products	3-26-75	8 3/4	20 1/2	5-16-77	18	18
Sunshine-Jr. Stores	11-24-71	6 3/8	15 3/8	5-16-77	17	17
Coops & Trower	4-8-76	1 1/2	1 1/2	5-16-77	16	16
Medline Industries	7-8-75	7 1/2	13	8-17-77	13	13

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75	1	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	75	1	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
76	3	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	76	3	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
77	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	77	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
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92	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	92	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
93	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	93	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
94	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	94	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
95	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	95	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
96	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	96	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
97	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	97	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
98	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	98	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
99	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	99	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
100	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	100	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%

- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in \$		S&P P/E 106: High Low Quot. Close		Chrg Prev. 3 m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close		- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in \$		S&P P/E 106: High Low Quot. Close		Chrg Prev. 3 m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close			
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77	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	77	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
78	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	78	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
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81	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	81	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
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98	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	98	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
99	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	99	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
100	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	100	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%

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79	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	79	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
80	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	80	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
81	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	81	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
82	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	82	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
83	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	83	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
84	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	84	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
85	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	85	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
86	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	86	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
87	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	87	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
88	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	88	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
89	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	89	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
90	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	90	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
91	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%	91	5	StdCom	70	4	7	6	6%	6%
92	5	StdCom	70	4	7												

	German	Swiss
Dollar	Mark	Franc

Stock Indexes

esterday's closing pri
in local currencies)

71.30	West Deep 5
	West Drief 5
	West Hold 5

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510
6.210
Mila

277.50	Alimentaire
222.50	Aquifaine
140	BSN
46.30	

114.50	CFP
153.60	CGE
228.10	CGE

London
 FUK
 Penarroya
 Perrier
 Reunert

Gr	2.70	St Gobain
	4.86	Suez
	1.14	Télémeccan
	1.35	Thomson

3.23	Sulzer
5.33	U.B. Spisse

London dollar premium

55	339	Matsu E. Wk
	531	Mitsubi Hyv.

211	Nippon Elec.
630	Sharp
280	Shiseido

NEW ISSUE

July 12, 1977

\$50,000,000 (U.S.) Notes due 1992
\$20,000,000 (Can.) Notes due 1992

Purchase Agreements relative to the direct placement of the above financing were negotiated by the undersigned.

Incorporate

Serving International Markets

A Division of

Incorporated

Leo Model, Chairman

Rolf R. Roland, President

Bache Plaza, 100 Gold Street, New York

U.S. \$10,000,000, 8 1/4% 1972-1984 Bearer

**Debentures guaranteed by
the Republic of Finland**

CONTRACTUAL 1977 AMORTIZATION (U.S. \$750,000)

In accordance with Section 7 of the Terms and Conditions of the subject Loan, 75 Debentures of \$10,000 nominal value each and bearing the following numbers have been drawn at lot in Helsinki by Notary Public on June 30, 1977:

2	114	238	345	525	619	748	892
9	132	271	360	529	627	780	905
66	155	294	391	535	645	799	917
68	157	302	438	539	687	817	965
70	182	305	439	565	690	826	973
78	185	306	451	581	692	833	975
80	189	317	467	593	696	837	979
81	224	319	471	599	720	850	984
82	226	333	524	605	741	892	992
86	234	344					

and are called in with all outstanding coupons attached for redemption at par on August 15, 1977, at GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGNER SECURITIES LIMITED, Sassoon House, Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

These Debentures will cease to bear interest as from August 16, 1977

The remaining outstanding principal amount of the subject loan will be U.S. \$7,750,000.

Contractual 1976 Amortization (U.S. \$750,000)

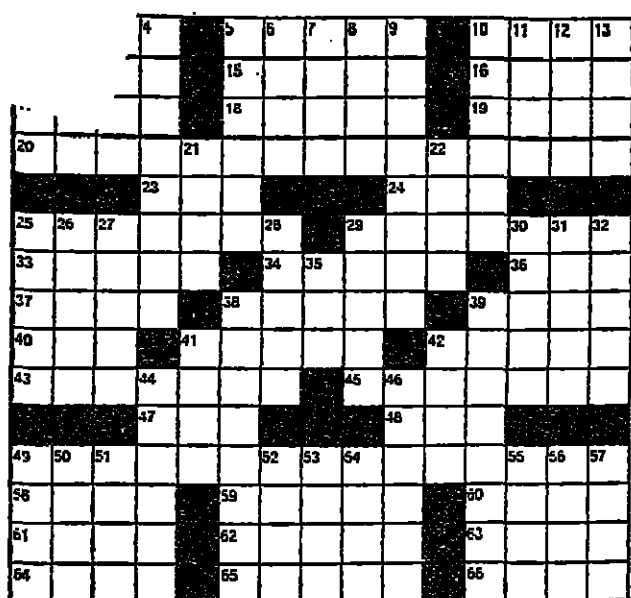
Called in but not yet presented: Debenture No. 190

Nassau, July 7, 1977.

The Paying Agent

GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES LIMITED.

WORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- See flyer
 - Adorn in a flimsy way
 - Try for a ringer
 - Jack Spratt's diet
 - Duck, or its down
 - Aimless; pointless
 - Tops
 - French place of learning
 - Total defeat
 - Tale of Venus de Milo?
 - Highest honor
 - Purpose
 - Postures at bat
 - Enrage
 - Instant
 - Jittery
 - Alley — of comics
 - River in Yorkshire
 - Fry in very little fat
 - Had on
 - Moslemism is one: Abbr.
 - Chrysler Building feature
 - Ballerina
 - Jeanmarie
 - Russian citadel
 - Noisy oil wells
- DOWN**
- Swiss waterway
 - Three, in Rome
 - Tale of autumn leaves?
 - Chester
 - Arthur
 - Start of many a limerick
 - Margarine
 - Columbus's return-trip ship: 1492-93
 - Smugler for wrigglers
 - Yikes, as a ship
 - Spur; stimulus
 - Gives, as to charity: with "out"
 - Kismet
 - Exile island of 1614
 - Menace for mariners
 - Space agency
 - Overpower with emotion
 - Runt
 - Paddy product
 - Fan-club hero
 - Bell's partner
 - Make-believe
 - Angry speech
 - Repute
 - Urban eyesore
 - Coterie
 - homos
 - Formerly
 - Heron's relative
 - More voracious
 - Utah's best
 - Cleaner's concern
 - Between: Prefix
 - Not a soul
 - More grievous
 - Musketiers' foils
 - Fr., Ger., Ital. et al.
 - Full of vigor
 - Lucantheop
 - Cabbage dish
 - Like "a day in June"
 - Disastrous woman
 - Additional ones
 - Outlaw outfit
 - Hodgepodge
 - Dog in "Peter Pan"
 - Van Gogh's brother
 - War is —
 - Shenanigans
 - Tupelo or tulip
 - Hip bones
 - Raven's haven
 - Be foolishly fond

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Address _____
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WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	ALBANY	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE
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(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) American Fund	\$F73.60	(w) Alexander Fund	\$F73.60
(d) Canadian Fund	\$F73.60	(w) Tractor Inc. (ASIF)	\$F73.60
(d) Grobner	\$F73.60	Austral Select Fund	\$F73.60
(d) International	\$F73.60	Capital Growth Fund	\$F73.60
(d) Japan	\$F73.60	Capital Rentinvest	\$F73.60
(d) Latin America	\$F73.60	Cladon Fund	\$F73.60
(d) Mexico	\$F73.60	Commodity Fund	\$F73.60
(d) Netherlands	\$F73.60	Convert. Bond A/C Certs	\$F73.60
(d) Norway	\$F73.60	Convert. Bond B/C Certs	\$F73.60
(d) Portugal	\$F73.60	Convert. Bond C/C Certs	\$F73.60
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The Long Season of Wayne Garland, x-Free Agent and \$2.3-Million Bust

Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI)—It was November, and Wayne was in Tennessee, visiting his parents, when his agent, Kapstein, telephoned him. Kapstein told him, "We're getting close." Garland arrived in Baltimore and Kapstein called him.

"Are we getting?" Garland asked. Kapstein said, "We want you." Garland said, "I'm not sure. I know there was a set for free agents, but now that despite his 20 at Baltimore he had started pitching in the majors for only one season, he was not sure he was ready to negotiate a contract for something close to \$2.3 million, which would be just a few months' salary. He had been willing to pitch for the Orioles if they paid him as little as \$1 million."

Garland got to Kapstein and heard, "It's a deal for \$2.3 million," he believed it. Garland said, "I'm not sure. I know there was a set for free agents, but now that despite his 20 at Baltimore he had started pitching in the majors for only one season, he was not sure he was ready to negotiate a contract for something close to \$2.3 million, which would be just a few months' salary. He had been willing to pitch for the Orioles if they paid him as little as \$1 million."

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Wayne Garland

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back pocket, like I've pulled the wool over their eyes. Look, I go out and pitch the best I can, I didn't ask for the money. Whether I was fooling Cleveland, or Cleveland was fooling me, we'll know soon enough."

Of the 14 million-dollar contracts given to free agents last year, Garland's remains the biggest mystery. Almost all the free agents are having average or below-average seasons, but it is Garland—with his unparalleled 10-year deal and more money than any free agent other than Reggie Jackson—who has been singled out for criticism.

Tal Smith, the Houston general manager, called Garland's contract "completely out of proportion," pointing out that Garland won only seven games in three seasons before last season's 20-7 record at Baltimore.

Spec Richardson, the San Francisco general manager, said he wouldn't give anyone a 10-year contract. He said, "There's a lot better pitchers than Garland making a lot less money." Danny O'Brien, the Texas general manager, called Garland's contract "the biggest surprise of them all."

"I'll tell you what," Garland says, "I'm just glad I ended up in Cleveland, not New York. If I was 5-9 in New York, they'd run me out of town. As it is, the pressure from the press and the fans is almost impossible to take. I wasn't used to talking with the press in Baltimore; I was a reliever, and I'd get into games when the score was already something like 10-1. I'd pitch and no one would bother to talk to me. Now they're all over me."

"Yeah, you could say this has been a rough year. I certainly wouldn't have written this script. If I wrote it, I'd have won my first five starts by shutouts. I was really looking forward to this season; now I'm already looking forward to next season. I guess I wasn't prepared for all this pressure. I thought I was, but I guess I wasn't."

Takes His Troubles Home Although Garland appears relaxed and even jovial, he says that his personality has suffered. He says he's a lot less outgoing now, prone to taking his troubles home to his wife and two children, something he never did before. A few times this season his wife suggested that Garland call in sick rather than go to the stadium. Once, Garland called his mother and asked her, "Why did I ever start playing baseball?" At 25 years old, he has found that the world he was supposedly destined on top of has become a cacophony.

"It's probably the toughest on Wayne because of all the free

Baseball's Millionaires

The following table shows how baseball's major free agents are doing this season with their new clubs. The salaries are for varying lengths of contracts and the figures are not official but are those reported at the time of signing.

PITCHERS		Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	BB	SO
Jim Hunter	Yankees	3.75 mil	5	3	—	4.91	20	25
Wayne Garland	Indians	2.30 mil	6	9	—	4.43	36	42
Don Gullett	Yankees	1.90 mil	7	3	—	4.17	46	65
Rollie Fingers	Padres	1.66 mil	5	4	17	3.19	22	72
Bill Campbell	Red Sox	1.06 mil	8	5	16	2.26	31	68
Doyle Alexander	Rangers	955,000	8	5	—	3.98	44	43

HITTERS		Salary	Avg.	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	2.90 mil	.337	279	50	80	13	44
Joe Rudi	Angels	2.09 mil	.265	342	48	64	13	52
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	.280	278	44	78	11	34
Don Baylor	Angels	1.59 mil	.321	324	37	63	9	30
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.60 mil	.225	267	37	60	9	42
Dave Cash	Expos	1.56 mil	.297	344	53	96	0	22
Bobby Grich	Angels	1.53 mil	.243	181	24	44	7	23
Sal Bando	Brewers	1.41 mil	.243	300	41	73	12	48
Bert Campaneris	Rangers	1.01 mil	.287	311	42	82	4	25

* Injured, out for season.



money on Wayne in the long run.

Obviously, the Indians have. And Garland thinks it'll work. He says he can beat the odds and pitch 10 full years because he's not a power pitcher; he won't blow his arm out. He rates himself one of the top 10 pitchers in the American League; he used to tell Jim Palmer, "If I had your stuff, I'd win 30 games a year easy."

But this year, Garland admits, "All I am is the answer to a trivia question: Who got the longest contract?"

The All-Star Game is coming up soon, and Garland will not be selected for it. He'll be home, with his family in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, in the 14-room house they bought with the free-agent money. Garland will do some reading, some resting and maybe some thinking about what to do with the rest of his life.

"My ambition always was to be an accountant," Garland says. "That's pretty funny, huh?"

Red Sox Sweep Into First Place

UKEE, July 11 (UPI)—The Red Sox swept a three-game series from the Brewers, 6-5, 7-3, and 4-0 into first place in the American League's Eastern Division.

Butch Hobson, Boston's ace, pitched the first two games, and Scott Palfrey, the Red Sox's ace, pitched the last two. The Sox won the first game, 6-5, in 10 innings. Palfrey pitched the last two innings, and the Sox won, 7-3. In the third game, the Sox won, 4-0, in 7 innings. Palfrey pitched the last two innings, and the Sox won, 4-0.

Germans at Regatta

HELVETIA, July 11 (UPI)—The Lucerne international regatta ended yesterday with a surprise. What had been a "bottle of the week" between the Soviet Union and Germany turned into a fair for the East.

lite category of men's measure of these Eurasians, the East German four of the eight, and the Russians only one gold.

onal squad of Britain, a sport it invented, t in both the single sculling event. Cewon the pair without ad was second in the coxswain.

ed States, which was by the University of 1 and Cornell in the failed to qualify for was focused on the e of the two giants, dest cheers were given lish double scull entry ul and Chris Baillien, l to overtake the two ans at the Montreal

beats Peru, 1-0, d Cup Trials

ombia, July 11 (UPI)—A spectacular goal by Gil i a 1-0 soccer victory here yesterday and step nearer qualifying ale of the World Cup. e first match of lar tournament, that and Bolivia are play- he top two qualify for directly. The third 1 play Hungary for a e final 16.

Giants 5, Braves 2
Giants 12, Braves 5
In the National League at San Francisco, Terry Whitfield tripled and singled in a seven-run fourth inning in the nightcap and Charlie Williams pitched his first complete game since 1971 in the opener as San Francisco recorded a 5-2 doubleheader sweep over Atlanta.

Whitfield tripled and scored the fourth inning and opened the first of seven runs charged to losing pitcher Eddie Solomon, who was making his first start of the season. Whitfield later singled to drive in the final run of the inning.

Padres 7, Dodgers 5
Padres 5, Dodgers 4
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In both games, the Dodgers' relief ace, Charlie Hough, was the victim of the Padres' winning hits. San Diego took the opener with two runs in the ninth inning of Hough when Mike Irie singled in Hendrick with the go-ahead run.

Pirates 12, Phillies 10
Pirates 5, Phillies 1
At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner continued his hot hitting by going 3 for 5, including a triple with the bases loaded in the seventh inning, as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia, 12-10, in the second game and swept a doubleheader.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Chicago	52	31	.627	—	
Philadelphia	47	36	.566	5	
Pittsburgh	46	38	.548	6 1/2	
St. Louis	46	40	.535	7 1/2	
Montreal	38	43	.468	14	
New York	33	51	.393	19 1/2	

Western Division				
Los Angeles	58	30	.651	—
Cincinnati	46	36	.561	2
San Francisco ..	39	48	.448	17 1/2
Houston	38	48	.442	18

Sunday's Results		W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5 (1st)					
Calgary 6, St. Louis 3 (2nd)					
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1 (1st)					
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 10 (2nd)					
New York 2, Montreal 1					
Houston 6, Cincinnati 4					
San Francisco 5, Atlanta 3 (1st)					
San Francisco 15, Atlanta 5 (2nd)					
San Diego 7, Los Angeles 5 (1st)					
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 3 (2nd)					

Monday's Games		W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh at Montreal, n.					
Cincinnati at Houston, n.					
San Francisco at San Diego, n.					

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Boston	47	36	.563	—	
New York	46	37	.556	1 1/2	
Baltimore	45	37	.548	1 1/2	
Cleveland	39	41	.488	7	
Milwaukee	38	45	.456	9	
Detroit	37	46	.448	10 1/2	

Toronto	31	52	.373	16 1/2
Western Division				
Chicago	49	33	.598	—
Minnesota	47	38	.553	2 1/2
Kansas City	45	37	.546	4
Texas	42	41	.506	7 1/2
California	38	43	.481	9 1/2
Oakland	35	48	.422	14 1/2
Seattle	37	51	.420	15

Sunday's Results		W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit 4, Chicago 3					
Baltimore 6, New York 4					
Toronto 3, Cleveland 2					
Boston 7, Milwaukee 3 (1st)					
Boston 7, Milwaukee 3 (2nd)					
Minnesota 16, Seattle 6					
Kansas City 5, Oakland 4					
Texas 4, California 2					

Monday's Games		W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle at Oakland, n.					
Minnesota at California, n.					
Kansas City at Chicago, n.					
Toronto at Detroit, n.					
New York at Baltimore, n.					

The Pirates won the opening game 5-1 behind the seven-hit pitching of Jerry Reuss, Garner's 11th homer and two runs batted in by Bill Robinson. In sweeping the four-game series from the Phillies, the Pirates scored 34 runs and raked Philadelphia's 19 hits for 65 hits, 10 of them by Garner.

Astros 6, Reds 5
At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's three-run triple and Jose Cruz's home run helped Houston score six runs in the seventh and eighth innings and come from behind for a 6-5 victory over Cincinnati.

The Reds' Joe Morgan drove in four runs with a three-run homer and an infield grounder to stake Paul Moen to a 4-0 lead before Houston erupted for four runs in the seventh inning and two in the eighth.

Cardinals 6, Cubs 3
Cubs 4, Cardinals 3
At Chicago, Steve Ontiveros' run-scoring single in the eighth inning broke up a tie game and gave Chicago a doubleheader split with a 4-3 victory over St. Louis.

St. Louis won the opener, 3-2, behind a 15-hit attack and three runs batted in by Ted Simmons, who hit his 12th homer during a four-run third inning. Bob Forsch, 11-4, won the distance in hurrying a six-hitter.

At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner continued his hot hitting by going 3 for 5, including a triple with the bases loaded in the seventh inning, as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia, 12-10, in the second game and swept a doubleheader.

Whitfield tripled and scored the fourth inning and opened the first of seven runs charged to losing pitcher Eddie Solomon, who was making his first start of the season. Whitfield later singled to drive in the final run of the inning.

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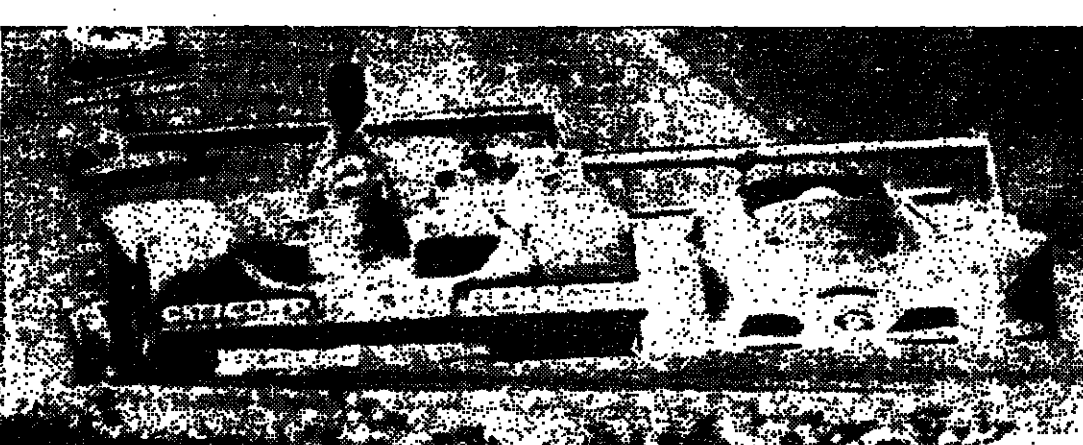
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GOING TO THE FRONT—The Lola, left, driven by Patrick Tambay moves into a curve.

Tambay Drives a Lola to Runaway Can-Am Victory

By Michael Katz

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., July 11 (UPI)—The Can-Am Series (1965-1974) did not rest in peace. The motor racing series, looking suspiciously like the formula 5000 series that died last year, returned to Watkins Glen yesterday and lots of spectators left early.

The \$75,000 event provided little racing. Patrick Tambay of France, making his U.S. debut, steered a Carl Haas Lola, converted from the car that won the formula 5000 championship last year, to a Belgian-entered Lola and drove straight to the garage, where a police car took him to

dropped out on the 15th of 49 laps around the 2.57-mile road circuit. Tambay lost all opposition. Klausur, long touted as one of this country's best young road racers, dropped out with a broken differential in the five-liter Chevrolet engine that most of these former Formula 5000 cars use. That was a signal for many in the crowd of 35,000 to head for the exits and beat the usual traffic jam.

Peter Gethin was also in a hurry to leave. Gethin, a 37-year-old Englishman, finished second in a Belgian-entered Lola and drove straight to the garage, where a police car took him to

Elmira, about a half-hour away. From there a private plane flew him to New York, where he caught a flight to London, from where he rushed home to see his first child, a son, who was born Thursday.

Art Backwald

The Weekly 'Affair'

(Art Backwald has taken off a few weeks to study the effects of solar energy on bikini bathing suits. He left behind some of his classic columns, which the Supreme Court has just ruled can now be released.)

WASHINGTON—One of the problems of being married and having children is that much of the romance goes out of people's lives. A friend of mine has solved the problem. Every week he has an "affair" with his wife.

What he does is he kisses his wife good-bye in the morning and goes off to work. About noon he calls her up and whispers, "This is George. Is your husband home?"

His wife replies, "No, the cat has come off to the office."

"I've got to see you this afternoon," the husband says.

"I can't. I've got to be home when the children come from school."

Calder Drawing Recovered in U.S.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11 (AP).—Secret negotiations to recover a stolen Alexander Calder drawing ended in a crowded theater lobby when a museum official handed over a packet of reward money to a man who carried the drawing under his arm.

The Minneapolis Tribune said the Walker Art Center recovered the 1932 ink drawing Friday. It was taken June 20.

Museum officials said a man called the museum, saying he represented a friend who had bought the drawing and afterward recognized it as stolen. He said he was interested in being reimbursed for the cost of buying it.

After long negotiations, the man agreed to meet with a museum official in the lobby of the center, which is jointly shared with a theater, and the exchange was made.

U.K. TV Firm Makes Program Deal in U.S.

LONDON, July 11 (UPI).—Thames Television said today it is strengthening its foothold in the U.S. TV market with the sale of a new series of 10 programs, a 26-hour package of programs in Los Angeles and New York.

The programs include the two situation comedies "Father, Dear Father" and "Bless This House," plus light entertainment specials and plays.

"Get one of the neighbors to take care of them. Tell them it's an emergency and you have to go into town."

"Do I dare?"

"Please, darling, we don't have much time together."

"I'm frightened."

"I love you."

"I'll come. Where shall we meet?"

"Somewhere where no one will recognize us. I'll pick you up on the corner of P and 14th Street at 3 o'clock."

The wife arranges for the neighbors to take care of the children and gets dressed up in her prettiest suit. She then drives into town, parks two blocks away and waits on the corner.

Her husband pulls up. She glances around quickly and then hops in.

"I think I was seen, darling," she says nervously.

"Relax," the husband says comfortingly.

"Where are we going?" she asks.

"There's a motel just across the bridge. We'll check in there."

"We have no luggage," she protests.

"I'll check in. You stay in the car and then we'll drive to the room."

After they get into the room she laughs. "I didn't even bring a toothbrush."

"I thought about you all week," he says, kissing her.

"So did I," she replies. "I waited for this moment. I thought it would never come."

"I wanted to call you, but I was afraid he would answer the phone."

"He wouldn't stop watching television to answer the phone. Does your wife know about us?"

"She's too busy taking care of the kids to know about anything. I told my secretary if she called to tell her I was out at a conference."

"How long can we go on like this?"

"Let's just be grateful for what we've got."

"If we'd only met each other before."

"I feel that way, too."

At 6 o'clock they check out of the motel, and my friend drops his wife off at P and 14th. "Until next week, my darling," he says as he kisses her.

"It will seem like a year," she says tearfully.

She hops out of the car without turning back.

An hour later her husband arrives home. "Anything happen today?" he asks casually, as he pecks her on the cheek.

"The same dull routine. Anything happen with you?"

"No, just another crummy day." He yawns. They both smile inwardly and sit down to dinner.



NUCLEAR EGGS—Reactions were mixed and protest strong when Münster, West Germany, opened its Sculpture exhibition recently. American sculptor Claes Oldenburg's "Three Billiard Balls," above, baptized "nuclear eggs" by Münster residents, weigh 11 tons each. They and other exhibits will be on view until November.

The Nation of Montmartre vs. the New York Telephone Co.

By Charles T. Powers

NEW YORK.—The New York Telephone Co. is upset with the government of Montmartre. This is not because the phone company, following the example of some of its brethren in private enterprise, has developed its own foreign policy, but because it discovered, somewhat belatedly, that there is no nation of Montmartre, much less a government to run it.

Nevertheless, right there on page 949 of the Manhattan telephone directory, for all the world to see, are precisely two and a-half-inch columns inches of listings for "Montmartre, gov't.," beginning with the chancery, the residence of the ambassador, on through the Montmartre International War Crimes Commission and the Office of the Grand High Commissioner for the Shanghai Concession, right down to the semi-official news agency.

All of this might seem like a lot of small type to most people, but to the New York Telephone Co. it has been an insult writ large.

And so, last week the phone company wound up in federal court here with Montmartre—or what passes for it, anyway—to explain why the listings will not be included in next year's directory, which goes to press any day now.

The hearing was initiated by Montmartre, much to the exas-

peration of the high-priced representatives for the phone company who seemed to be long-time residents of the phone company, following the example of some of its brethren in private enterprise, has developed its own foreign policy, but because it discovered, somewhat belatedly, that there is no nation of Montmartre, much less a government to run it.

Pound of Flesh

Montmartre lost—at least round one—but it got its pound of flesh. Just who, or what, makes up the government of Montmartre is a question that the folks at the New York Telephone Co. got interested in a long time ago—in fact about three days after the phone book was published last September.

Here is what they found out: The government of Montmartre does not exist, except in the mind of one Barry Allan Richmond, a 40ish dabbler in the theater and theatrical-production business and the mastermind of half a dozen just-about-to-take-off promotions that never quite seemed to get airborne.

So informed, the phone company canceled the Montmartre listings with its information operators. When Barry Richmond protested to the state Public Service Commission, the Eocyclopaedia Britannica for proof that Montmartre was not a country, but a district in the city of Paris, "...an urban pudding full of ill-assorted lumps."

That sort of recipe might be fine for Gallic tastes, but the New York Telephone Co. wanted no

ill assortment nor such lumps as Barry Richmond or Montmartre to digest. It was still holding that position last Wednesday—two days before the closing deadline for the new phone book—when Richmond hustled down to federal court and got an order halting the company into court to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued preventing it from removing the Montmartre listings from the new directory.

In the papers he filed before Judge Knapp, Richmond, who speaks of all his enterprises with an earnest, high seriousness, wrote: "I set up a literary fiction that, 300 and some years ago, Frenchmen came here, settled on Manhattan, got cut off from France and became an independent republic right in the heart of Manhattan. No deceit was intended, nor have I ever been accused of such. The purpose was for total theater; the construction of our own buildings and a new financing system for the arts, humanitarian efforts, political satire and laughter."

Among Claims

Richmond also pointed out that neither he nor his fictitious government has ever been charged with a crime and argued that the telephone company has not received a complaint about his listing. (The telephone company,

somewhat ruefully, concedes Richmond is correct.)

Among the claims for the government of Montmartre, not enumerated in Richmond's filings with the court, are the assertions that it owns 50 per cent of the land presently occupied by Kennedy International Airport and the air rights over Manhattan's West Side Highway—which at the moment consists of nothing more than air, somewhat polluted.

According to Richmond, "The Scots have recognized us, along with one of the four kingdoms of Western Samoa," even if the U.S. government has not. "The British," he goes on without elaboration, "recognized us by mistake."

Other vital information about Montmartre that Richmond is happy to supply includes the facts that the national dish is pork tartare and that the national flag is left blank on one side for advertising purposes. The judge told Richmond that he had only narrow grounds on which to decide the question. He said that he could intervene only if Richmond proved he would suffer irreparable financial damage, "as far as I can see, you won't suffer any damage at all."

The judge thought about it some more and then in an aside, he said, "I can't be running a comedy opera here, I'm a federal judge."

PEOPLE: Christina Onassis Gets Second Divorce

Shipping heiress Christina Onassis and her husband of two years, Alexander Andreadis, were divorced Saturday, a spokesman for the Andreadis family said Monday, according to a Reuters report from Athens. Divorce petitions had been filed by both Miss Onassis, 26-year-old daughter of the late Aristotle Onassis, and Andreadis, 34, son of a business magnate. The divorce court said that the dissolution was at the request of both parties and did not elaborate. Miss Onassis' previous marriage to American real estate dealer Joseph Boker ended in divorce after nine months. Miss Onassis and Andreadis were married in July, 1975, and separated a few months later.



Christina Onassis ... mutual agree

In reporting on the world equine situation last week, the U.S. Agriculture Department observed that "horse numbers appear to have reached a stable level."

Maj. Joseph Lazarow of Atlantic City, N.J., broke a 70-year-old handsomely held record by Theodore Roosevelt when he jumped 10,000 hands in one day last week on the Steel Pier. Roosevelt shook hands 8,513 times in 1907 at the White House, according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

Syndicated cartoonist Kim Casella called himself a "very, very lucky woman" after giving birth Sunday at a nursing home near London to a boy conceived by artificial insemination from her husband, Roberto, who died of cancer 17 months ago. The New Zealander, 35, revealed this month that her late husband had become an artificial insemination donor when he learned that he was infertile with cancer. The couple had two other sons, Mrs. Casella's ship, "Love Is..." is syndicated in 60 countries.

Rennie Davis, the onetime anti-war activist is now selling insurance in Denver and attended a conference Sunday in that city on how to work effectively within the system. Davis, 37, a defendant in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial and who became a follower of Gurus Maharaj in 1973, is now working for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. Davis told the Denver Post that he entered the business world to assist companies which "make service their primary goal. I found that I needed training in business procedures. I came here basically to learn about business and estate planning." Davis told the Post that John Hancock officials were aware of

Airman 1st class Ronda says that her selection as a Nude Florida wasn't changing mind about making a case the Air Force. At Homestead Force Base, Fla., she said: "The Air Force and the I'm getting." She is part agent for the base commander Mrs. Inlow got no reprisal the Air Force because of it. She won April 24. An it wasn't published in the newspaper, other services aware of her civilian life, tease me a lot," she said. She became a 2 year ago while dating R. Inlow, who has since been husband.

CHIVALRY IS NOT DEPT. In the first case Britain's two-year-old St. Crimination Act to go to court, Lord Denning that a factory which women to leave five mmu ller than men did not on the act. The judge said he "It would be very wrong mind, if this statute were to obliterate all the chivalry which we expect kind to womankind upheld an appeal by Aut Products Ltd., of Ken near Birmingham, against a complaint by Barry Pea, year-old employee, that 1 minute concession disci against him. The firm, gument, had a somewhat view of the issue than Denning. It said the co avoids the risk of woma knocked over in the rush factory gates which 6, ployees leave work.

—SAMUEL JO

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AA TUES. 12-30 American College
Paris, 30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1